The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,820—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

JACK BRAND PILSENER

BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th Jan.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th „
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th „
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	12th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st April. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	22nd Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th Jan. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,248	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Boueard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,300 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 10th January, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th January, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 11th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 19th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on or about 11th January.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th January, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	19 Jany. 190

taking cargo and passengers for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga Daresalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers, from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to,

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 29th December, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange [illegible] day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, [illegible] Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER & CO.'S
WELL KNOWN BRANDS.

HIGHLAND MALT.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

OLD IRISH.

PURE, WHOLESOME, AND RELIABLE, AND AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FOR SALE.

LIFE BELTS & LIFE BUOYS
ACCORDING TO BOARD OF TRADE REQUIREMENTS.

APPLY TO

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE AND SONS,
SHIP CHANDLERS, 18 AND 20, DALAL STREET, FORT.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅛ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully illustrated catalogues, apply to the Sole-Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCK'S Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCK'S Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCK'S Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCK'S Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCK'S Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCK'S Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCK'S Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCK'S Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCK'S Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCK'S Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED
AT
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.

VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country [illegible] Horse Shoeing on the most approved principles and [illegible]

[illegible]

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON SEASON,
COMMENCES
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 11TH.
On which occasion will be presented the entirely original Musical Extravaganza.
FROLICKSOME FAUST,
As funny as Charley's Aunt.
FROLICKSOME FAUST,
As handsomely costumed as a comic opera.
FROLICKSOME FAUST,
Adjourned with vocal gems selected from THE DANDY FIFTH, RUNAWAY GIRL, TRANSIT OF VENUS, CIRCUS GIRL, and THE TOPSY TURVY HOTEL.
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11TH.
FROLICKSOME FAUST.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12TH.
EAST LYNNE.
ADMISSION RATES.—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
Military and Naval Men in Uniform at half rates, to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Reserve plan at SOUNDY & Co.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 13TH.
LADIES and CHILDREN'S MATINEE for the convenience of families residing at a distance.
Production of an adoptation of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Special Matinee. Doors open 3-30. Overture 4 p. m.
Prices.
Front Seats, Re 1-8. Second Seats, Re 1.
Children Annas 8 only.
Reserve Plan at Soundy & Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GRAND PERFORMANCE
TOGETHER WITH
MR. SID BLACK MARLO AND MARLO BROTHERS AND THE ALFRED THEATRICAL CO.,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH, SATURDAY, THE 13TH, AND ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, THE 14TH INSTANT.
EXTRAORDINARY GRAND PROGRAMME.

ACT I.—(Commencing at 9 P.M.) "KHOON-E-NAHAK," i. e., SHAKESPEAR'S HAMLET, (in Urdoo Language by THE ALFRED THEATRICAL Co.)

ACT II.—(Commencing at 10-30 P.M.) The appearance of MR. SID BLACK, the famous TRICK CYCLIST, together with his American BICYCLE POLO TEAM, and MARLO and MORLO, the greatest HORIZONTAL BAR experts that have ever visited the EAST.

SPECIAL NOTE.

BICYCLE POLO is not played with Sticks, but the Ball is propelled with the wheel and is universally acknowledged to be the most novel and existing game ever conceived.

MR. SID BLACK,
THE CHAMPION CYCLIST OF THE WORLD.
MR. MARLO & MARLO,
THE WORLD'S GREATEST ATHLETES.

ACT III.—(Commencing at 11-50 P.M.) The second Act of "KHOON-E-NAHAK" i. e., SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET (in Urdoo Language by THE ALFRED THEATRICAL Co.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Rs. 1, As. 8 and As. 4.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform at half price, except Back Seats.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1900, at 5-30 P.M.

JAMES A. EZECKIEL, CAPT.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 8th January, 1900.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceedi to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over
9 MILLIONS
STERLING.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME XPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

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Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. W. SOWTON,
Attorney.
10, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 30th November, 1899.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court at Calcutta, dated the 27th day of November, 1899, NOTICE is hereby given to RICHARD GAY, late of Calcutta, and AGNES GAY, his wife, the Executor and Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of HENRY GEORGE ADAM HEATH, late of Calcutta, the Commander of the Steam Tug, "Warren Hastings," Deceased, that APPLICATION has been MADE to the said Court by ETHEL AGNES WAUGH, of No. 54, Chowringhee Road, in Calcutta, for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with a Copy of the said Will annexed to the Property and Credits of the said Deceased as the Universal Legatee named in the said Will.

J. W. SOWTON,
Attorney.
10, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 30th November, 1899.

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Manager."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 4.15m., 6-16A. Low water, 11-23m.
Sports and Christmas Tree, B. B. and C. I. Railway Day School, Parel, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no polo this afternoon.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—The School Final Examination result has been put off to Thursday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Veraval, Mangrol, Porbandar, Cutch Mandvi, and Karachee, per s.s. Pachamba, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

MILL HAND STRIKES.—The operatives of the different mills, who had gone on strike, have returned to work, with the exception of 394 hands, belonging to the Sassoon Alliance Silk Mill, at Victoria Road, who are still holding out.

BURGLARY AT SUTAR CHAWL.—Jamnadas Ramji, a landed proprietor, who resides at Sutar Chawl, has made a report to the police that, during his absence from home on the night of the 5th instant, his room, which is on the fifth floor of the house, was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 4,177, were abstracted from his safe, which was opened by means of a key.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.—In keeping with their reputation for enterprise Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal, photographers of Bombay and Secunderabad, have issued an album containing photographs of the chief incidents occurring during Lord Curzon's tour through India, and also views of many of the places visited. The album forms an admirable memento of the celebrated event, the novelty of the idea is striking, and it is almost needless to add, the work is a specimen of high class portraiture.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett and Constable Sullivan charged Kirparam Ramratan and twenty-six other Marvadi speculators with causing obstruction at Sheik Memon Street. It appeared from the evidence that the accused formed part of a large crowd of opium speculators, who had assembled in the street and who created disturbance and otherwise caused obstruction to the traffic. The accused were fined Rs. 5 each.

THE B. V. A. WAR FUND CONCERT.—The vocal and instrumental concert that is to be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, in aid of the Transvaal War Fund, promises to be a success. The Bombay Volunteer Artillery committee have secured a good array of local talent, and the programme should prove to be one that will meet with general approval by the audience. The booking of seats at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s has so far been most satisfactory, over one hundred already having been disposed of. As the proceeds of the concert are to be devoted to an object that appeals to all interested in the present Boer War, there is little doubt, in view of the patronage that has already been accorded, that the concert will be largely attended.

CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Constable Morris charged G. Garnett, a soldier in the Norfolk Regiment, with causing grievous hurt to Saloo Fernandes, on 20th November. Accused in his defence said that while Saloo was engaged in washing a dirty plate he asked him to clean a knife as well. Saloo called out to him to throw the knife to him as he was a couple of yards distant. On his throwing the knife to him it accidentally struck him on the foot. He had no intention to strike Saloo. Some witnesses for the prosecution having been examined, Sergeants Francis and Babbage were called. They spoke to the enquiries they had made into the matter. Further hearing was adjourned.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—The Taylor-Carrington Company will commence a season at this theatre on Thursday evening next, producing a new style of amusement called Musical Extravaganza, which is said to be a very attractive mixture of comedy and music. The Taylor-Carrington Company, as it is at present constituted, is a strong combination of dramatic and lyric performers, and has been formed expressly for the purpose of doing justice to both musical play and drama. Frolicksome Faust is the name of the opening play, and the music incidental to it is selected from several of the most succesful of musical plays—Runaway Girl, Dandy Fifth, Circus Girl, &c., &c. The reservation of seats is in the hands of Messrs. Soundy and Co., where the plans for the season are on view.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL HAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J.J. Hospital, regarding the death of Hurree Jotee, a mill-hand, aged about twenty years. The deceased resided at DeLisle Road and was employed in the carding department of the Connaught Mill. On Friday morning last Hurree was sweeping under his machine and as he was getting up, he struck his head against a pulley in motion and was knocked down on the floor. He sustained a large wound at the back of his head, which bled profusely. He was placed in the mill ambulance and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on admission, he had convulsive fits. His face was turned towards the left and there was a partial loss of power of the left arm and left leg. He was detained under treatment, but he never came to himself again, and died on Sunday. The "post mortem" examination disclosed fracture of the skull on the left side of the head, and a laceration of the interior portion of the brain. The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the base of the skull, caused accidentally.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month of December ending 1899, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,186, among them the number of new admission was 537:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	20	9	19	48
Vanias	63	16	28	107
Brahmins	55	23	12	90
Lohanas	9	2	3	14
Other castes	201	28	49	278
Total	348	78	111	537

The average daily attendance was 102. The hon. secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary:—Previously acknowledged. Rs. 15,915. Received during the said month from Jivandas Mooljí, in honour of the occasion of the marriage of his son Mr. Purshotam, 101; Hansaraj Narsi, in honor of the occasion of the marriage of his son Anandjee, 101; Premjee Gocuidas, in honor of the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, 51; Jamanadas Mathuradas Sori in memory of his deceased father Mathuradas, 25—total Rs. 16,193.

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.—Two Mahomedam mendicants, named Hoosein Yusuf and Mahomed Yusuf, who are both brothers and recent arrivals in Bombay from BunderAbbas, were on Saturday noon, found at Carnac Road, by one Abdool Ismail, behaving in a strange manner. Abdool Ismail brought the two mendicants to the police, who had them removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on being examined by the house surgeon, the mendicants were found to be suffering from *dhatura*-poisoning. The men recovered their senses on Sunday evening, when, on being interrogated by the police, they stated that, on Friday evening, they went to the Kasai Moholla musjid for evening prayers; but previous to the opening of the prayers, they partook of one cake each, which was given them as well to all the other persons present at the gate of the musjid. After the prayers were over, the two mendicants left the musjid and were proceeding along Nagdevi Street in the direction of Pydhownes when, they were met by a man, whom they described as a Memon. This man asked them, if they would have some food and, on their consenting, he took them to an eating house at Janjikar Street and having arranged with the shopkeeper to supply them with some food, left the place. The two mendicants after partaking of the food went to the same musjid, where they remained for about half-an-hour and then left for their usual place (footpath of Carnac Road) to sleep. Since then they remembered nothing until they found themselves in the hospital. Both men stated that they had nothing to eat or drink during the day, except, what was supplied them by at the musjid and by the Memon. They had no money or anything else of value about them.

DEATH OF DR. N. J. LAM.—On Saturday nigh last Dr. Nassarwanji Jehangir Lam died at Dadur. Dr. Lam was for the long space of thirty-three years in charge of the Mahim Charitable Dispensary, situated on Lady Jamsetji Road. In 1862 the degree of Licentiate of Medicine was first instituted in the Bombay University, and during the time of the late Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay and Chancellor of the local University there were four young gentlemen upon whom the honour of conferring the said degree was bestowed. These were Drs. Kaikhosro Rustamji Vicaji, Shantaram Vithal, Barjorji Byramji (of Bhavnagar) and the late Dr. Nasarvanji Jehangir Lam. The last-named gentleman was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Government Medical Department, and posted to Dholka in charge of the public Charitable Dispensary. However finding no bright prospects in the subordinate medical department, he threw up the post and began to exercise private practice in April, 1865. In July, 1867, he was nominated to assume charge of the Jehangir Wadia Medical Dispensary at Mahim in Lady Jamsetjee Road. Here in addition to his own duties he succeeded in establishing for himself an extensive and lucrative private practice, not only in Mahim, but also in almost all the surrounding suburbs. In the beginning of 1867, he was appointed by the Municipality of Bombay a Registrar of Births and Deaths in the districts of Mahim, Worli and Sion, all which posts together with his medical duties, he held up to the time of his demise. He was married to the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Cursetji Nasarvanji Kama, the pioneer and the first advocate of female education among the natives of India. This young lady, Bai Mehrbai, went in 1862 to England with the daughters of the late Mr. Maneckji Cursetji Shroff, one of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes and twice Sheriff of Bombay. After travelling for six months in England and on the Continent, she returned to Bombay. The deceased gentleman was a popular citizen of Bombay, of refined tastes and of scientific attainments not only in his own profession, but in physics, astronomy, botany, &c., He possessed quiet and unobtrisive manner. He leaves behind him a widow, two daughters (one of them married) and five sons, the two eldest being employed in Karachi as mechanical engineers, the others being minors. The funeral was numerously attended, most of the mourners, accompanying the body to the Towers of Silence.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	19
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	5	50
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	9	7	43
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	6	4	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	6	59
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	3	18
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	21	44
Total	51	51	274
Total plague deaths to date	62,336	51,388	
Same date last year	28	45	182

DAMAUN.

THE Health Officer of the District of Damaun has now sent in his plague report for the month of December last, to his superiors, whereby it appears that there were 10 attacks and 8 deaths in the village of Lower Damaun; 18 attacks and 9 deaths in Upper Damaun; 4 attacks and 3 deaths in Khariwadi, 5th attacks and 2 deaths in Kathiria, and 1 attack and 1 death at Varkund. Total—38 attack, and 25 deaths.

THE TRANSPORT PALAMCOTTA.

THE Transport Palamcotta, Captain A. J. Windebank, which sailed from Bombay on the 8th December, with the details of units of the Indian Contingent, returned on Sunday evening. She arrived at Durban on the 21st ultimo and on the following day the troops were disembarked and at once sent to the front. The Palamcotta left on her return voyage on the 24th ultimo with the following passengers on board:—Mr. C. W. Ribeiro, S.M.D., and four native followers as passengers. The Palamcotta has been retained by Government to convey details and horses to South Africa; she will be fitted up in Bombay and will probably sail for Rangoon, and thence will proceed to Natal.

THE AMERICAN BICYCLE POLO TEAM

BOMBAY cyclists will be interested to know that the famous Trick Cyclist Sid Black and a Bicycle Polo Team have arrived in Bombay and will shortly appear in a series of exhibitions. Bicycle polo as played by this team is quite a novelty in as much as it is not in the ordinary way, with sticks, but the ball is propelled with the wheel consequently the players have an opportunity of displaying their expertness with the machine, to say nothing of the exciting nature of the game which is now the leading feature of the programme at the Palace Theatre, London, Mr. Sid Black enjoys the reputation of being the best safety trick rider that Europe can produce. Speaking of his performance the "London Sketch" says:—His performance is more than uncommon, it is absolutely marvellous. The man is a supreme master of balance. He seems to do what he likes and the machine which is a Cleveland cycle appears to be in some subtle manner entirely dominated by her will. "What does he do?" You ask. It would be easier to say what does he not do. He jumps from pedal to pedal, he climbs through the diamond frame, he rides with one foot on the saddle and steers with other on the handle bar, he careers round the stage on the back wheel with the front wheel rearing itself in the air, and he turns by a marvellous "pirouette," also executed entirely on the back wheel. Backwards or forwards, it is apparently all the same to him. Once or twice he seems in imminent danger of charging down upon the heads of the orchestra; when this happens he cooly stops dead, and proceeds to "reverse the engines." Perhaps his extraordinary mastery of his mount is best demonstrated by his series of balances at a standstill; he can balance practically in any position. The ordinary feat which is performed sitting on the saddle and turning the front wheel at right angles is child's play to him. So it may well be when it is said that he balances the machine by standing with both feet on the tyre of the front wheel first with it turned crossway, and then with both wheels in alignment. But an attempt to describe all his feats would require a number of the "Sketch" all to itself.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS.

THESE examinations held in May last, have produced results which clearly demonstrate how efficient is the education given at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. In these examinations the condidates take the same papers as those in England and no concession of any kind is allowed for charactoristics of expression. Indian condidates therfore work under difficulties, although this is certainly not apparent in the really wonderful results which have just come to hand. Ten candidates of the Technical Institute presented themselves for examinations in "cotton spinning," out of which seven passed.

The following candidates have passed in cotton spinning:—

Ordinary Grade.—Nadirshah N. Marker, Lakshman B. Bhagvat, and Sorab F. Bharucha in the first class, in the first and second year's papers; Edward M. King in the 2nd class, in the first and second year's paper, and Dattatraya R. Bhandare, in the first class in the first year's paper and in the second class in the second year's papers.

Honours Grade.—Jehangir P. Ghadially in the first class, and Dadabhoy R. Madon in the second class, in the first year's paper.

Ordinary Grade.—N. Pherozshah Mehta passed in cotton weaving in the first class, in first and second years papers; Sitaram K. Padhye in cotton dying, in the second class, in the first year's paper, and Eduljee C. Patel in milling flour manufacture in the second class in the first year's paper, and Cooper Nusserwanj N. in electric lighting and power in the preliminary examination.

Applications for next examinations, to be held in May, 1900, must be forwarded to the Principal on or before the 15th of February, 1900. Notice relating thereto will be duly published in the local papers.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

A MEETING of the committee and gentlemen interested in the Bombay Horse and Dog Show will be held at Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow the 10th instant, to pass the accounts for 1899, elect a committee and officers for the current year, and consider the prospectus for a show to be held in February next.

D. LINDSAY,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.,
"Old Secretariat," Apollo Street.
Bombay, Jan. 6.

IT is perhaps necessary to state that the word "Russian" ought to be deleted from the first line of the article on "Babar" which appeared on Saturday; and that "two" should be read for "100" in line last but one of the same.

SMOKE RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN UNWELCOME LITTLE STRANGER KILLED.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHITA KOM SADU.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in October last convicted her of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with murder in that she threw her newly-born child into a prickly pear bush, and subjected it to such exposure that it died in consequence. She confessed the crime to a local magistrate on her arrest and reiterated the confession when examined by the committing magistrate. In the Sessions Court, she at first attempted to defend herself by asserting that the child was dead when she threw it into the bush. The Sessions Judge remarked that it was conclusively proved that it was alive when taken out eight or nine hours later, and that it survived for another twenty-four hours. The accused practically abandoned this defence when examined by the court. The question for determination, said Mr. Knight, was whether the death of the child was the consequence of her act. The unfortunate infant was thrown, stark naked among the thorns, and its navel cord was not bound up. This latter neglect would of itself entail some loss of blood, inconsiderable perhaps, but still sufficient to add to the dangers of the exposure in the cold night air. The medical evidence showed that the child died of exhaustion. The circumstances left no doubt in Mr. Knight's mind that death of the child was the direct consequence of the exposure. Its exiguous chance of life was not improbably diminished by the too official action of the patel, who seemed to consider the execution of the panchnama a matter of more immediate moment than the preservation of the child, and it was doubtful too whether the well-meant efforts of the nurse, to whom it was consigned, were as efficacious as a less traditional manner of treatment might have been. But, in the opinion of Mr. Knight this did not diminish the accused's responsibility. That her intention was to kill the unwelcome stranger was the necessary inference from the facts, and the Court could not but conclude that its death was the direct consequence of her action. Cases such as hers, said Mr. Knight, deserved the profoundest commiseration and the law was amply satisfied by the infliction of the lesser sentence. Concurring in part with the assessors and otherwise disagreeing from them, Mr. Knight found the accused guilty and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the appeal, said: We dismiss the appeal, but we draw the attention of the Sessions Judge to the defective nature of his record of the opinions of the assessors, with whom he says he agrees in part and otherwise disagrees. There were two offences charged. It is not possible to gather from the record whether the assessors thought the accused was guilty or not guilty of either.

AN OPIUM FARMER PUNISHED.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAGHUNATH MUKUNSHET REDIZ.

THIS was a reference to the court of the proceedings in this case of Mr. Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, first class magistrate of Ratnagiri. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused.

Mr. K. R. Bomanjee, District Magistrate of Ratnagiri, in making the reference, said that the accused was the licensed opium farmer in the district for the year ending 31st July 1899. According to clause 3 of his license, he was bound to make over to Government any stock which remained unsold on the night of the 31st July. On that night, no balance of opium was found according to his accounts. The new farmer, Gopal Baburao, who entered on his contract on the 1st August 1899, had reason to suspect that the accused was selling opium clandestinely. On the 26th August, he and a police constable received information that the accused had sold some opium to a Mahomedan. The shop of the accused was searched, and three pounds six tolas of opium was found. He was tried and convicted under section 9 of the Indian Opium Act of 1878 and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 only. Mr. Bomanjee submitted that the sentence was an unreasonably lenient one and utterly inadequate to meet the circumstances of the case. The opium found with the accused was not a small quantity. It was not a case of a man having a few tolas for home consumption. It was a deliberate fraud practised by a man who was an opium farmer himself. To carry it out he seems to have laid his plans systematically. During the last month of his contract, he bought from the treasury large quantities, though he knew that the farm for the next year was given to another man; and yet on the last day of the contract, he showed no balance in hand. This could only be done by falsifying the accounts. The value of the opium found was Rs. 32, and yet the accused was let off with a paltry fine of Rs. 20. Mr. Bamonji therefore requested their lordships to enhance the sentence as they might deem fit.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the reference, said: We think that we should not interfere in this case. As pointed out to us by the pleader for the accused, the sentence is really a fine of Rs. 52, for the confiscation has been ordered of the opium found with the accused, and which is worth Rs. 32. It is not a case of smuggling, but of holding over after the expiration of a license, and therefore the accused could not have got its price from the Collector under clause 3 of the license. We return the case.

THANA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, JAN. 7.

MR. EDWARD LAWRENCE, B.A., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, visited the office of Mr Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Treasury Officer, Thana, and saw each member of his office establishment on Friday last. He will leave for Khootal, in Moorbad Taluka, to-morrow, from where he will proceed to Shapoor, via Kenaholi, after a week or so.

It is stated that about 300 famine-striken people have arrived in Shapoor Taluka, Thana District, from up-country lately. They have been employed in the Famine Grass Operations on the G. I. P. Railway, South Section, under Mr. K. F. Fagan, Deputy Conservator of Forest.

The members of the Chandraseniya Kayasth Parbhoo Social Club, Thana, held their annual meeting in the Club Hall, Moosajee Ballajee Street, on New Year's Day. Several speeches were made on the occasion and the health of her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India and members of the Royal Family was drunk with great enthusiasm, and special prayers were offered for the success of British arms in the Transvaal war, which is now raging in South Africa.

One of the under-trial prisoners made his escape from the special prison, Thana, last week. A special police party, with a couple of jail warders, have been deputed to pursue and capture the fugitive.

There has been recrudescence of plague cases at Kalyan, Bassein and Coorla in this district, since last month. Deaths from plague occur at these places daily. On account of plague a large number of men have arrived here from Bombay lately and taken up their residences in Channe Street, near the railway station.

Mr. Robert J. Lord, J. P., Acting Sessions Judge of Thana, will receive charge of his office on the 11th instant. Subedar Solomon Moses Kolatkar, belonging to H. M's. 17th Regiment, B. O. N. I., has been appointed Native Commandant of the Head-quarter Police at Thana, in place of Subhedar Subhan Khan (4th Rifles), who was transferred to Satara last week.

Six births (tow males and four females) and twenty-four deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. The thermometer readings range from 60 to 90 degrees in the shade at Thana yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 8TH OF JANUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been large and show a brisk to very rapid fall of pressure in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Bombay Presidency, and at Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Akola, Mangalore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the bario gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum shows a tendency to fall in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Cuddapah and the lowest 34° at Lahore and Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations except a few drops at Colombo.

Pressure is abnormally low all over the reporting area, being about a tenth and a little more in defect in Mysore and along the coast from Bombay southwards as far round as Negapatam, Madras and Masulipatam, and from 1-7th to 1-4th of an inch over the rest of the country. The weather in the extreme north is unsettled, and there appears to be a small disturbance to the east of Jacobabad.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists

ALARMING FIRE AT COLABA.

LAST evening a fire broke out in cotton godown No.14, situated in the midst of several similar godowns in Second Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, and had not the outbreak been discovered in time, destruction of cotton would have been very considerable. The godown has been in the occupation of one Heerji Khetsey, a cotton merchant, and contains about 2,500 pressed bales of cotton. A numbers of labourers were at work in the godown during the day and in the evening, after the owner and his muccadum had left, the watchman was closing the doors, when he perceived the smell of burning cotton. He inspected the premises and noticed smoke issuing from the top of a stack near the entrance of the godown. An alarm of fire was soon raised and the Colaba engine from Thomas Street, under Mr. Champ, was immediately on the spot, followed by the steamers from Fort and Sankli Tank. None of the engines were however used, as the pressure in the main was sufficient to work the hose effectively. The outbreak was checked in about ten minutes and the stack, which contained about three hundred bales, was then dismantled. Smouldering bales were removed from the building and the fire was entirely put out. The cotton in the godown has been insured at Rs. 2,60,000, with Messrs. Volkart Brothers, New Zealand Fire Insurance Company and others. The damage done to cotton by fire and water was estimated at Rs. 20,000.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHAHU CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJ, G.C.S.I., Raja of Kolhapur, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from his territories and alighted at the Victoria Terminus station. The arrival was private. His Highness was accompanied by his prime minister and a few followers. The Maharaja drove to Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, where he is staying in a bungalow belonging to Mr. Haji Lalji A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of his Highness. To-morrow morning the Maharaja pays a state visit to his Excellency the Governor, at the Government House, Malabar Point. A guard-of-honour belonging to the 21st Native Infantry will be drawn up at the Government House, to receive his Highness, on the occasion. The usual salutes will be fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharaja. Lord Sandhurst will pay a return visit to his Highness at his bungalow at Walkeshwar Road on Wednesday morning. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will furnish a guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file with band and regimental colours, to parade at the bungalow to receive his Excellency. The customary salutes will be fired on the arrival and departure of the Governor.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

1st. Entries closed on Monday 8th January 1900 at 7 p.m.

Hurdle Race—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.
1. Mr. Baldrey's b aus g Bosun by Nautilus.
2. Mr. R. G. Baldock's b aus g Welshman.
3. Messrs. Tulloch and Allan's b aus g Gundy by Kennor.
4. Mr. Gordon Hunter's br aus g Neilgow.
5. Mr. P. F. Fischer's b aus g Atlas Moth.

The Desert Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.
1. Mr. A. M. Bushari's b a h Patna.
2. Mr. S. A. W.'s b a h Rejected.
3. Mr. Farmer's, g a h Khalid.
4. M. A. W. Kushram's g a h Pilot
5. Mr. A. R. Amer's, g a h Councillor
6. H. H. Maharaja Holkar's, ch a h Shanghai.
7. Mr. Nasir Jusub's g a h Jaora.
8. Mr. Lyndons b a h Vulcan.

Novice Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
1. Messrs. G. K. and D. D's g a h Parth
2. Mr. A. R. Amer's b a h Leader.
3. Mr. Ali bin Amer's, b a h Beauty.
4. Mr. Lyndon's g a h Phobos.

The Paddock Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.
1. Messrs. G. K. and D. D's, ch a h Muktar.
2. Mr. S. A. W's, g a h Arbid.
3. Major Croly's, g a h Dijla.
4. Mr. Flower's, b a h Magistrate.

The Midget Plate—Ditance 1-2 mile.
1. Mr. Almas bin Abdoola's, ch a h Glencoe.

The Welter Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
1. Mr. S. A. W's, b aus g Truffle.
2. Mr. P. F. Fischer's, b aus g Dakin.

Second Entries close on Tuesday 9th January at 7 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 8th January 1900.

THE FAMINE.

THE PUNJAB.

Rainfall.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts.

Prices.—Prices are rising in Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Umballa, Jullundur, Mooltan, Amritsar and Rawalpindi and falling or unchanged in other districts.

Wheat is selling from 10 1-4 to 12 3-4, gram 11 to 14 3-4, barely 11 1-2 to 12 1-2, great millet 11 to 14, bulrush-millet 11 to 13, maize 11 to 16 1-4 and rice 9 1-2 to 10 1-2 seers per rupee.

Agricultural operations.—Sugarcane pressing and cotton-picking still going on in Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot. Harvesting of autumn crops nearly over in Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of spring crops continue on irrigated lands in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Umballa, Sialkot and have been finished in Jullundur, Mooltan, Lahore and Gujrat. Sowings on unirrigated lands have not been made for want of rain in some districts. Crops are being watered from wells and canals.

Crops and outturn.—Outturn of autumn crops average in Sialkot and much below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Condition of standing crops getting worse in Rohtak, bad in parts of Mooltan, poor in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, below average in Umballa, average to below average in Rawalpindi, and suffering in Umballa and Ferozepore for want of rain and insufficiency of canal water. It is good in Gurgaon and in parts of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Prospects generally depend on the winter rains. Rain is very badly wanted throughout the Province. Water is decreasing in wells in Gurgaon. It is scarce in Karnal, and the Bara stream of Peshawar is running low.

Damage done to crops.—Gram and rape crops are damaged by caterpillars in Fazilka Tahsil of the Ferozepore District and by insects in parts of Dera Ismail Khan.

Agricultural stock.—Cattle dying from starvation in Shahpur. They are in very poor condition in Jhelum and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. The cattle in other districts also are lean on account of overwork and want of fodder.

Pasturage.—Fodder is generally scarce throughout the Province. It is said to be sufficient in parts of Peshawar. Sugarcane, reeds, leaves of trees, &c., are being used as fodder. The scarcity is being keenly felt throughout the Province.

Famine and relief works.—The average number of relief and test workers, dependents, &c., was 120,920 against 110,604 last week:—Hissar famine workers, 57,547; poor house inmates 2321; otherwise relieved, 14,390. Rohtak—Relief workers, 13,521; poor house inmates, 56; otherwise relieved, 1,53. Gurgaon—Test workers, 7662; Dependents, 1,080; gratuitously relieved, 557. Delhi—Relief-workers, 3,447; poor house inmates, 87; dependents, 393; gratuitously relieved, 80. Karnal—Dependents, 660; test-workers 6799, Ferozepore—Test-workers 4,484, Mooltan—Test-workers 2,035; nonworking children, 1,031; Gujrat—Test-workers, 851. Jhelum—Test-workers, 1,812; total—20,920.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

General Remarks.—Weather cool, occasionally cloudy, but no rain or dew. The condition of standing crops is generally unchanged. Cutting of kharif (autumn) juar is in progress in Chanda, completed in Nagpur, where also cutting of tur and til has begun. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur and Sambalpur. Winter crops are suffering everywhere for want of rain. Wheat has come into ear prematurely; gram and masur have also begun to flower in parts. Early rain would still benefit wheat in the north of the province and minor winter crops in all districts. Want of employment is increasing and general distress continues to spread. The extension of relief measures continues. There are 103 P.W.D. relief camps now open. The numbers on relief during the week were as follows:—Relief-workers—men 233,523, women 128,113 and children 104,772; unclassed—313,092; total—784,503, including 52,180 on grass-cutting works, 201,910 on village works and 19,265 on weaver relief. Gratuitous relief, dependants—men 281, women 153 and children 68,031; unclassed—31,954; total—103,449. Poor houses—men 121, women 52 and children 45; total—218. Kitchens—men 1,820 women 1,703 and children 64,341, unclassed—1,338; total—60,264. Otherwise relieved—men 11,477, women 26,583 and children 84,230; unclassed—92,973; total—21,293. Total on gratuitous relief—388,224. Total on all forms of relief—1,172,727. The water-supply is diminishing almost throughout the Province, and fodder is generally scarce. Cattle disease exists in six districts. Rinderpest prevails in sporadic form in Seoni and Betul. Prices have slightly risen in Saugor, Betul and Nagpur; elsewhere there have been local fluctuations. The cheapest prices are—wheat 12, gram 14, rice 12 and juar 13 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 8, gram 9½, rice 7 and juar 9½ seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 5 seers (rice) in Balaghat.

PROPOSED NEW LEGISLATION FOR BOMBAY.

AT the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council a bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876, will be introduced. The statement of objects and reasons is as follows:—

The present Bill is intended to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876, in certain details in which it has proved defective.

Thus section 13 of the present Act requires the issue of a notice to revenue defaulters before any steps for recovery can be taken, but makes no provision for the payment of any fee for such notice. Persons from whom revenue is due lose nothing by delaying payment. It has been found that, in consequence, so many as seven thousand notices have to be issued annually. This entails on the Collector and his establishment considerable labour. To avoid this labour and induce greater punctuality in payment, it is proposed to make a small fee chargeable in respect of all notices issued under section 13. The amount of the fee chargeable on a notice should, it is thought vary with the amount of arrears to which the notice relates.

Section 26 of Bombay Act II of 1876 gives the Collector power to abate or remove an encroachment on any Government land, or on the foreshore, but no provision is made for the recovery of any expenses he may thereby incur. Trespassers are encouraged by their freedom from liability. Section 6 of the present Bill has been drafted to render such expenses recoverable from the person in occupation of the land encroached upon.

The Collector, however, may not always have at his disposal the necessary establishment, or may for other reasons be unwilling to take on himself the responsibility of such removal as the section contemplates. It is therefore proposed that he should be empowered to require by notice, addressed either to an individual trespasser in occupation, or with due publicity to all persons visiting the spot, the discontinuance of any such encroachment and to punish by a small fine disobedience to such requisition.

Section 30 of the Act requires notice to be given of transfer of title to land which is subject to payment of revenue to Government. Such notices are of little practical use unless accompanied by accurate plans which the law as it stands does not empower the Collector to demand.

Section 7 of the draft Bill is intended to remedy this defect.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 9.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice TYABJEE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

529-98—Madhowjee Virjee—Jamnadas Purshotum vs Goswami Sri Girdharilalje Tricumlaljee Maharaj—Wadia and G—Part heard.
390-99—Smetham B and N—The Anglo Indian S and W Co Ld vs Rangildas Bhukandas and another—Mansuklal D and J and H M and M.
391-99—Smetham B and N—The Imperial Cotton Mills Co Ld vs Rangildas Bhukandas and another—Hiralal M and M and Mansuklal D and J
408-99—Payne G and S—The Howard and Bullough Mills Co Ld vs Dulabhdas Vallubhdas and another—Hiralal M and M and Mansuklal D and J
409-99—Payne G and S—The Connaught Mills Co Ld vs Dulabhdas Vallubhdas and another—Hiralal M and M and Mansuklal D and J.
410-97—Payne G and S Co—The Empress S and W Co, Ld vs Dulabhdas Vallubdas and another—Hiralal M and M and Mansuklal D and J.
411-99—Payne G and S—James Greaves Mills Co, Ld vs Dulabhdas Vallubhdas and another—Hiralal M and M and M D and J.
412-99—Payne G and S—The Leopold S and B and M Co, Ld vs Dulabhdas Vullubdas and another—Hiralal M and M and Mansuklal D and J.
362-99—Hiralal M and M—Rangildas Bhukhandas vs Sir George Cotton Knight and others—Smetham B and N, Nanu and H, P G and S and Co, and M D and J.
431-99—Bhaishanker and K—Sundrabai vs Sadanand Trimback Kale—Thakurdas D C and H
521-97—R P Bharucha Jehangir—Merwanjee Motesha and others vs Hormusjee Aderjee Kanga and others—M N Sakiatwalla.
118-99—Ardeshir H and D—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jeewa vs Esmail Spinner and others—Payne G and S.
99-93—Payne G and S and Co.—Jacob Elias Sasson and others vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Ready Money Knight and others—Pestonjee and K.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

27-99—Muljee and R—Thakor Damjee Bhimjee and others vs Govindjee Bhowanjee—Tyabjee D and C Part heard.
29-99—Edgelow G and W—Jemabai widow and others vs Bai Ujam widow—Hiralal M and M.
30-99—Chitnis M and M—Karsondas Ghelabhai vs Dulubram Sambumal Desai—Smetham B and N.
31-99—Nanu and H—Muljee Vussonjee vs Mootie Wazjee—Wadia and G.
23-99—In person—Yakobethbai widow vs Balishebabai—Daphtary and F.
32-99—Mansuklal D and J—Bhicajee wife of Burjorjee D Lam vs Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner—Pestonjee R and K.
19-99—A F Turner—Mariambai and Fatmabai vs Sulleman Hajee Esmail Hajee Oosman Chotani—Framjee and D
35-99—Smetham B and N—Vithabai alias Chundro Chogabai vs Khunderao Sitaram Mahajan—Payne G and S
24-99—Ardeshir H and D—Madhowjee Shivjee vs Poonibai widow—Payne G and S.

Commercial Causes.

615-99—Hiralal M and M—Raja Luchmandas Radha Kison C I E vs Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Hajee Karimbux
For trial of preliminary Issue.
540-99—Muljee and R Luxmibai vs Vussonjee Madhowjee and others—Little and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

31-98—Payne G and S—Mungibai vs Cassinath Essoo—Tyabjee D and Co.
37-99—Payne G and S—Shamjibhai Akbai vs Chagbai and another—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

512-99—Mansuklal D and J—Tapibai vs Chaganlal Premchand and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
546-99—Dikshit and D—Daji Abaji Khare vs Govind Narayen Papat and others—Chitnis M and M.
513-99—Dikshit and D—Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla vs Bai Meherbai—Jehangir and S.
390-99—In person—Mansukhbhai Harjivandas and others vs Hasanali Goolam Hoosein and another.
620-99—Payne G and S—Bhaidas Casidas vs Ahmed Abdul Karim and others—Dikshit and D.
634-99—Pestonjee R and K—Gahilal Samermal and others vs Jamnadal Panalal and another.
674-99—M A Vakil Lachminarayan Balkrishna and others vs Lachminarayen Moolchand.
677-99—Payne G and S—Anandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Hiralal M and M.
682-99—Little and Co—Mathuradas Bhowan and another vs Purdhan Mooljee—Matubhai J and M.
692-99—Ardeshir H and D—Ardeshir Pestonjee vs Sadanand T Bhandare.
700-99—In person—Khoorba Sabla and another vs Allarukhia Dewraj and others.
701-99—Bicknell M and M—Kharshedjee Nusserwanjee Wadia vs Perosha Mancherjee.
718-99—Mansuklal D and J—Goolabdas Ramjee vs Dayaram Jugjiwan—Crawford B and Co.
717-99—Manubhai J and M—Maneckjee Hormasjee Sunjana and others vs The Diamond Mills Co Ld.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

3-99—Sorabjee and J—Narayen Mooljee vs Raugoo Luxmon and another—In person.
5-93—Sorabjee and J—Narayen Mooljee vs Cullianjee Bhimjee and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
64-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Rassoobai widow vs Zoolekhabai Bhaishanker and K.

Long Causes.

154-99—Mansuklal D and J—Trevenibai vs L W G Rivett-Carnac—Little and Co.
605-99—A H Dinshaw Edaljee Burjorjee Dajina vs Pestonjee Shapurjee Narielwala—Pestonjee R and K.
614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Miya Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.
256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.
215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K.
443-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.
439-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.
76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi Alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.
376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Rattonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nojmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.
363-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.
379-99—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Tulsidas Balmakandas.
380-99—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India vs Girdharidas Ganshamdas and others.

THE Tollygunge Club Horse and Dog Show this year was a big success from all points of view but two—the jumping which was very poor and the dogs which were ditto. The horse entries were very numerous and the judging was successful (though grumblers there will always be). As for the dogs it would be no loss to people if this section found no place in future shows unless exhibits of generally better class can be attracted.

ON December 14, Mr. George Rainbow, a Coventry licensed victualler, was engaged in brewing, when he fell head first into a vat of boiling malt. He screamed for help, and his wife ran to his assistance and pulled him out. He was terribly scalded, the flesh literally peeling off him. He lies in the hospital in an extremely critical condition.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli.* Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a distinctly steadier feeling, 1-4 3-32 T. T. and 1-8 D. D. for ready delivery offering in two quarters, being followed up with an advance of 1-32, say 1-4 1-8 T. T. and 5-32 D. D., at which buyers bought pretty freely. A few bills came out early in the morning, at 1-4 13-32, January, and 3-8 February, but later on 1-4 7-16 was the rate for January, at 1-4 13-32 up to 15th February, and 1-4 3-8 after that to end of the month.

The following are the closing rates:—

Bank T. T.	1-4 3-32d. ready
,, D. D.	1-8 Jan.
3 month's sights credits	7-16 ,, to 15 Feb.
,, ,,	13-32 15 to end Feb.
,, Francs	173 1-4

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's cash balance is down 19 lakhs as shown by following return for the week ending Saturday, 6th instant:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	10,415
,, ,, ,, Branches	Dec.	,,	1,22,089
Other ,,	Dec.	,,	8,79,317
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	3,16,190
Other authorised ,,			unchanged
Loans	Dec.	,,	1,39,515
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	,,	5,92,094
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,,	27,888
Cash	Dec.	,,	19,31,684

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm but nothing of importance has transpired to-day as owners are asking 19s. to 20s. for tonnage for this month. Forward rates have advanced and the Liners name 16s. to 17s.

Spectators are not willing sellers for either January, or February, buyers on the other hand being absolutely indifferent.

WHEAT.—These markets are quiet but steady.

SEEDS.—With a small business passing at unchanged rates.

COTTON.—Though the amount of business has been small to-day the market is firm at rates as under:—

	Rs.
Good Broach for March	219 1-2
,, Bengals for January	184 1-2
,, Bhownagger for May	206

For Export—

300 bales Poolgaum have been taken	at Rs.	210
100 ,, Bombay pressed	,,	189
200 ,, Bengal	,,	189

The Mills have bought—

100 bales Bengals	at Rs.	186
100 ,, Malwa	,,	206
200 ,, Dhollera	,,	195
100 ,, Malwa	,,	208
100 ,, Bijapore	,,	169
100 ,, Miraj	,,	115

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday:—

	Bales.
Khandeish	678
Barsees and Nugger	489
Berar	701
Dhollera	208
Broach	264
Bengals	2,092
American	226
Total	4,658

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crops figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Week's Receipts	1,49,000	2,86,000	2,94,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom	69,000	1,85,000	86,000
,, ,, to Continent	138,000	1,19,000	127,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,028,000	6,029,000	5,800,000
,, ,, to U. K.	1,053,000	2,367,000	1,858,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,647,000	2,067,000	2,073,000
,, Stock in the Ports	1,010,000	1,204,000	1,248,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,930,000	5,377,430	4,544,630
,, ,, ,, of Surats	49,000	84,700	5,5180

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	720,000	1,370,170	9,10,070
,, London	2,000	3,000	3,000
American afloat	190,000	5,03,250	3,40,1 0
East Indian ,,	......	3,000	1,100
Total	912,000	1,979,420	1,254,270
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 15-32d.	3 3-31d.	3 1-4d.
,, Good Bhownugger	3 25-32d.	2 5-8d.	2 23-32d.
Difference	22-32d.	15-32d.	17-32d

Arrivals of Produce were:—

Wheat	306	cwts.
Linseed	4129	,,
Rapeseed	22	,,
Gingelly	12,614	,,
Poppysed	267	,,
Castor	16	,,
Rice	15,376	,,

Telegraphic reports to hand to-day from the crop producing districts continue to show complete absence of rain. The details are:—

Amritsar.—Slightly cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Ferozepoore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Mooltan.—Drought still continues. Food-grains suffering from want of rain, Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Rain much needed generally. Absnence of rain causes anxiety.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton-picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Morning cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantitiss. Season will be a short one.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain; cold; little cloudy and windy.

Broach.—Easterly wind; heat and cold. Arrivals nominal. Prospects gloomy.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—No rain; no crop of cotton and grain. Famine.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable Cotton-picking general and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain.—Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought. Cotton crop estimate six annas.

Bellary.—No further rain expected.—Cotton plants suffering from hot winds.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th January, as compared with the statement of 29th December:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 29. Rs.	Jan. 6. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,65,970	61,55,555
Do. do. at Branches	30,49,848	29,27,759
Other Deposits	359,85,788	351,06,471
Post Bills	6,358	8,195
Credits, undrawn	14,52,957	16,84,428
Rs.	636,60,921	623,82,408
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	70,19,760	73,35,950
Other authorised Securities	30,10,055	30,10,055
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	62,61,233	66,23,450
Loans do. do. do.	203,83,690	202,44,175
Bills Discounted and purchased	129,01,496	134,93,590
Dead Stock	4,23,956	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	22,862	17,739
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,34,755	1,62,643
Cash	135,02,514	115,70,830
Rs.	636,60,921	623,82,403

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 16th December, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	—	—	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	45,469	43,781	1,688	...	86,164	...
Goods	1,77,632	67,852	[illegible]	...	3,23,799	...
Other earnings	4,449	8,551	...	4,102	8,192	...
Total for week	2,27,550	1,20,194	1,07,356	...	...	...
Aggregate	34,46,457	27,28,302	...	...	7,18,155	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LAM—January 6, at Dadar, near the G. I. P. Railway Station Dr. Nasarvanjee Jehangir Lam, aged 62 years, at the residence of his near relative, Mr. Edaljee Sorabjee Ghamat, Merchant. Deeply regretted by numerous relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OBBARD—December 6, at Akyab, the wife of Captain C J Obbard, I S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HUNT—FORD—December 27, at St Paul's Church, Asansol by the Rev A F Lys, William Reynolds Hunt, Carriage Department, Jubbulpore, to Mary May, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Dyce Ford, Manager Under Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St George, Madras.

LEMARCHAND—CLARKE—January 3, at St John the Baptist's Church, Roorkee, by the Rev J Gompertz, Markham Maitland, O and R Railway, to Alice Mary, daughter of Charles Clarke, Esq, of East Croydon, England.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1900.

THE telegrams from the seat of war that came to hand yesterday have given rise to much anxiety, not altogether free from an element of perplexity. The first to hand tells us that on Saturday four companies of the Suffolk Regiment under Colonel Watson, were detached from General French's force near Colesburg to attack before daylight a low hill occupied by the enemy about a mile from the camp. Before break of day they attacked; the Commandant Colonel Watson was immediately shot down, wounded. Then an order to retire was given to withdraw, which three companies immediately acted on. The fourth company either did not hear the order, or supposed it to be given by the enemy, and persevered with the attack, until being overpowered and surrendered. Seven officers were killed and fifty remained prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The telegram says that it is supposed that the order to retire was given by the enemy, whether by word of mouth or by sound of bugle is not stated. The order, if given by bugle, must have been given from the rear; where it would have been possible for a Boer to place himself for such a purpose. If by word of mouth, it is surprising that it was heard by three companies above the noise of the firing and that one company did not hear it—or was sagacious enough to detect that it came from the enemy—while the other companies believed it to be given by a British officer. Again seven officers were killed in the fight. But no company has seven officers to its share. At least three of those that were killed must have belonged to the other companies. Why did they not accompany their own units when the latter retired? It is lamentable that seven officers and thirty men of the gallant Suffolks were killed in the brief fight which yielded fifty prisoners to the enemy, that was to have been taken by surprise in the early morning. The only wounded officer of whom mention is made is Colonel Watson, whose fall no doubt contributed to the failure of the attack.

Even more grave is the news from Ladysmith. A telegram published in yesterday's issue stated that General White in a despatch, dated at 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 6th instant, stated that the enemy had attacked Cæsar's Camp—a hill on which were two redoubts to the south of Ladysmith—in considerable force. Many Boers must also have attacked the adjacent works, for the despatch added that they were everywhere repulsed. The attack was delivered at 2-45 in the morning, the intention doubtless being to capture the position in the darkness of night by surprise. The despatch concluded by the significant words:—"Fighting, however, continues." Yesterday we learned that at 12-45 Sir George White sent another message, presumably by heliograph, stating that "the enemy have been beaten off for the present, but they are still around in great numbers and a further attack is probable." The foreboding was justified. General Buller received a message sent on Saturday afternoon, at 3-15, in these words:—"Attack renewed. Very hard pressed." The message ended there apparently through failure of the sunlight for General Buller in his telegram to the War Office, added:—"I have absolutely no more news. There is no more sun." That telegram from Sir Redvers Buller was sent on Sunday. He mentions that there was a camp rumour that at 5 p.m. the previous day General White defeated the enemy and took 400 prisoners. How such a camp rumour should come into existence when the General had "absolutely no more news" than that just stated on the authority of General White himself stating that he was very hard pressed is one of the perplexities of which we have spoken. But another telegram states that two battalions, the Manchester and the Gordons, retrieved the situation by a bayonet charge and mentioned, what every one must regret, that Lord Dufferin's gallant eldest son, the Earl of Ava, was severely wounded in the fighting. It should be mentioned that General Buller on the 6th instant sent all available troops from Frere to make a demonstration at Colenso and bombarded the trenches continuously and with great fury. The Boers scarcely made any reply. The object of course was to give General White indirect relief by threatening a renewal of the attempt to force the passage of the Tugela, or by actually forcing it if the enemy had drawn off any considerable part of his force to strengthen the attack on Ladysmith. He found, however, that the trenches were all occupied in force and his cannonade was disregarded. Heavy bombardment on previous days had made no impression on the position, which has been greatly strengthened since the disastrous attempt to force the passage three weeks ago. It is now evident that General Joubert, knowing that large reinforcements are on their way from England has determined to try to take the position by assault. Our correspondent in a telegram just received states that on Saturday Ladysmith repulsed three severe attacks, each pressed with determination. The Boers lost many killed in the bayonet charge, which besides made four hundred prisoners. This news comes from Frere on Saturday night, in a despatch sent by the Central News correspondent and confirms the camp rumour referred to by General Buller. It will be noted that there is no intimation direct or indirect that the Boers have abandoned the attack. Being in considerable numbers, and doubtless able to draw some reinforcements from Colenso, they will probably try to wear down the garrison by continual attacks night and day. When so important an issue is still undecided, it seems mere trifling to refer to the surrender of Kuruman after a long siege followed by a heavy bombardment. The garrison consisted of police, who deserve every credit for their courage and tenacity. Of the 120 white prisoners, twelve were officers—a very large proportion. Seventy natives and much ammunition and stores were among the spoil that has fallen into the hands of the Boers, who on their part were not wanting in tenacity.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE when inaugurating the Social Conference of Lucknow, which according to custom is held after the Congress meetings are over, delivered an address of originality and power which deserves more than passing attention. He took for his theme the influence of the Mahomedan ascendancy of five centuries on the Aryan civilization of India. Contrary to the usual belief, Mr. Ranade holds that the centuries in question instead of being marked by humiliation and decadence, were a period of regeneration during which the Hindus recovered their manhood and at its close were in a position to recover most of their territory they had lost. The Mahomedan philosophers and travellers who visited India both before and after the conquest, furnish the materials from which this striking deduction is made. The absence of Hindu narratives of a similar kind—an absence rightly attributed to the lack of the historic instinct amongst the Indian branch of the Aryan race—makes it necessary to depend on the testimony of Mahomedans. This may be safely done up to a certain point, as some at least of the records they have left show that they were not only keen observers, but had a certain sense of impartiality and were by no means indiscriminate either in praise or blame. Northern India, in which the northern strangers established their domination, was the land in which the Aryans had settled, and in which their doctrines received their greatest development. It was the region that gave birth to Buddhism, a creed that sent forth missionaries to convert the natives and actually succeeded in winning over populations far exceeding in numbers those of India, who have retained their belief in the higher law of a common humanity taught by Gautama Buddha, long ages after it has been well nigh forgotten in India. It was over the land of triumphant Brahminism that the Mahomedan conquerors extended their sway, owing their success not only to greater prowess in arms, but to a stronger type of character whom populations,—taught that passive meditation is the most god-like of qualities—could not resist. But India before the Moslem conquest was not a barbarous country. It had cities and temples, established by monarchs more splendid than powerful, ruling over their subjects in accordance with the teachings of Brahmins, who had systems of philosophy and literature and were no mean pretenders to mathematics, medicine, general science, and geography.

Fortunately a native of Khorassan, named Alberuni, who became a subject of Mahomed of Ghazni by the conquest of the province in which he was born, wrote a work on India immediately after that great conqueror crossed the Indus to subdue and plunder the infidels. That work has survived; it has been translated into German, and thence into English. In eighty chapters the traveller, who was also a philosopher, having studied Plato and Aristotle, and learned Sanskrit in order that he might study the Hindu philosophy, sets forth all he could learn of the religion of the people of India, their castes, customs, their idolatory, their civil policy, in fact all that could be learned of their condition and civilization when the Mahomedans first set foot in the country. This learned Khorassani had a high opinion of Hindu philosophy, astronomy and medicine; but he had a very unfavourable opinion of certain weak points in the Hindu character. He strongly disapproved of their caste system, and their idolatory, and their want of practical aptitude. He noted the innumerable divisions that separated them and made it impossible for their Princes to unite for the common safety. The subjection of women and their helpless position and the bad habits of the people shocked him. For the educated Brahmins he had a liking, but he reproaches them for the word-splitting and the verbosity of their writings, which with them passed for wisdom. He was offended by the submissiveness and timidity of the people, who were scattered like atoms of dust before the invaders. Alberuni did not share the view held by the moslem conquerors, that the only choice to give these infidels was that of conversion or massacre. But he was fully alive to their shortcomings. Another traveller, Ibn Batuta, a native of Tangiers, who made his way along northern Africa to China and made a voyage round the Indian coast from Malabar to Coromandel became Judge at Dehli, while the Afghan Emperor Mohammad Tughlak reigned in that capital. His journal of travels notes the rite of suttee, of which he was a witness, and also the drowning of devotees in the Ganges. They both seemed to him to be inhuman, and he could not account for their observance. He saw the self-inflicted tortures of devotees and was a witness of the elevation in the air, in the presence of the Emperor, of a jogee who kept himself there for some time without support. There are still extant witnesses who have testified to the late Mr. Home, the spiritualist, doing the same, not once but many times, and even floating out of an open window on the second floor of a house, and re-entering by another open window. Ibn Batuta's jogee would scarcely have risen to that. Another Mahomedan traveller who visited India in 1450, and a Russian and a Venetian who saw the country in the next century, like their predecessors had a certain respect for the erudite Brahmin, but for the vast multitudes of the common people the feeling was disappointment and disgust. In Southern India the people were not only black but almost nude, divided into innumerable castes, and each worshipping their own idols. Perhaps the most discriminating and practical view of all these early observers was that of the Emperor Babar, who found it more easy to maintain himself on the throne of Delhi, to which he was a stranger, than that of Samarkhand to which he had a legitimate claim. It would be impossible to condense the Emperor's brief summing of the defects and deficiencies of his unwilling subjects:—"Hindustan is a country which has few things to recommend it. The people are not handsome. They have no idea of the charms of friendly society or of freely mixing together in familiar intercourse. They have no genius, no comprehension of mind, no politeness of manners, no kindness or fellow-feeling, no ingenuity or mechanical invention in planning and executing their handicraft work, no skill or knowledge in design or architecture. They have no good horses, no good flesh, no good grapes or musk-melons, no good fruits, no cold water or ice, no good food or bread in their bazaars, no baths, no colleges, no candles, not even a candle-stick. They have no aqueducts or canals, no gardens, and no palaces; in their buildings they study neither elegance nor climate, nor appearance nor regularity. Their peasants and lower classes all go about naked tying on only a *langoti.* The woman, too, have only a *lana.*" Had any audacious courtier asked his Majesty why he chose to rule over such objectionable and utterly feckless people, the answer would have been frank and to the point; India is a vast country with great quantities of gold and silver and an abundance of workmen of every profession and trade.

Mr. Ranade says very fairly that a great deal of the disgust and disappointment felt by the intruders may be set down to ignorance and pride of race. But it is an advantage, if not always a pleasure, to know exactly how we appear in the eyes of others. It is quite evident that the Hindus of Akbar's time did not appear to him and to his Mussalman officials and generals as did their ancestors to Mohamed of Ghazni and the Afghan Emperors. A change had been wrought, and a change for the better. It occurred to Akbar, and probably also to some of his orthodox ministers, that it might not be a bad thing to enquire if there were not some good points in Hinduism which might be adopted by the ruling caste, while reciprocally those of the ruled might be advantageously adopted by the Hindus. The two races, or at all events the men of light and leading amongst them, were not so strongly contrasted into wholly good and wholly bad, as they had been a few centuries before. Mr. Ranade has nothing but praise for the Emperor Akbar's unifying work, and would evidently give a great deal to see it revived. It was certainly the idea of a philanthropist of the highest order to bring together warring creeds and blend them in a peaceful and a harmonious whole. The Emperor Constantine was inspired by such an idea when he composed a common prayer to the Lord of Heaven, that might be recited together by his Pagan, his Christian, and his Mithraic troops. The first recognised in the Dominus, Jupiter King of the Gods, the Christian Jehovah, and their comrade felt that he was adoring Mithra. Unfortunately, Constantine could not live for ever; he was succeeded by Emperors who proscribed all creeds but that which they themselves deemed the only true one. The Pagan altars were overthrown, and the worship of Mithra was prohibited by law. After Akbar in due time arises an Aurungzebe who sees things with other eyes. Then the work of the Unifier fares badly. But Mr. Ranade is no doubt right in maintaining in the successive Hindu revivals—by the different sects which he enumerates, each bearing the name of the teacher and preacher who gave a new message to the multitudes, had insensibly improved by contact with a creed which preached the brotherhood of man, and claimed for even the meanest that he too is one of God's creatures. A Brahmin is fully entitled to dwell on this aspect of the long supremacy of the creed of Islam—which endowed Upper India with some of the noblest monuments of architecture to be found in the world—that it has not been by any means an unmixed evil for the people of this country that they were by the force of events brought into contact with a different civilisation and a different faith.

THE Bombay Legislative Council will meet in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 24th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at noon yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m., on Saturday next.

WE learn that Sir Charles Ollivant gives an entertainment in honour of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, the retiring Governor, on Tuesday evening, the 30th instant. Mr. J. N. Tata gives a similar entertainment to his Excellency on Monday, the 12th February.

THE members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, at their meeting, held yesterday, had before them the two-fold task of expressing their joy and of offering their congratulations at the honour of Knighthood conferred upon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and at the same time of recording their deep sense of the loss sustained by them and by the public generally, by the untimely death of Mr. Nowrojee Nasarwanjee Wadia, C.I.E. The meeting adjourned without proceeding to the transaction of business.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday after the Christmas vacation. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Candy, and Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade presided over the two Courts on the Appellate Side. The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee, Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided over the three Original Side Courts.

THE work of erecting the statue of the late Mr Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, C.I.E., at the south-east corner of the Oval has been completed. The opening ceremony of the statue will be performed during this week by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst.

HER HIGHNESS the Maharani of Dholpur has been ill for the last three weeks, but there is a decided change for the better. His Highness has been nursing her Highness himself.

THE management of Madras Electric Tramways has recently passed under new management, and the employes are threatening to go on strike. It is stated that the strike would have commenced yesterday, but it was finally resolved to submit the representation of their grievances to the management before striking. The employes, it is said, complain that they are daily fined for trivial faults, the fine being a day's pay, and that increases in salary have lately been stopped.

IT was officially reported on the 9th December, that Kimberley had still thirty days' fodder and forty days food. The thirty days are over, and the forty days will be spent on Friday week. If this statement correctly represented the situation, the call upon Lord Methuen for another attempt to break up the investment must be becoming imperative.

WE have received a copy of the Madras Almanac for 1900, from Messrs. Vest and Co., Madras, and it contains a collection of useful information respecting the various institutions and societies of Madras and the Presidency, and also respecting commercial matters.

SIR WILLIAM MACKWORTH YOUNG will most probably pay a visit to the famine relief works in the Hissar District during the present month. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals inspected some of the camps last month, and the Sanitary Commissioner is now on the spot. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned a proposal submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum and the Commissioner of Rawalpindi for the excavation of the Jalalpur Canal in the Pind Dadan Khan Tahsil as a famine relief work, provided the situation in the Jhelum District is not improved by a good fall of rain before the 15th of the current month. A good fall of rain this month being a most unlikely event, we shall thus have yet another district added to the five in which extensive works are already in operation. Karnal will probably be the next to follow.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th December, 1899, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 18,702 maunds, and Rs. 40,434, in the earnings.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, speaking on Monday night, Dec., 19, at the close of a lecture by Mr. Herbert Jones at the Hampstead Vestry-hall, said that the reverses which England had sustained in the war must not be looked upon too seriously. The army of 175,000, which England would soon have in the field would be the largest that any one nation had put in the field in the history of mankind. That was none too many to defeat the 85,000 Boers and Free Staters if we wished to be in possession of Pretoria at Easter. Our forces were naturally scattered, and the Boers had shown unexpected resources which had not been looked for by the Imperialists. Neither had the latter anticipated the amount of European skill that the Boers had at their command. The nature of the country, too, was against our troops. There were many things, however, which would soon tell against the Boers and produce their collapse. They had no reserves to fall back upon; they must run short of provisions, and they would not be able to replenish their ammunition. England was now fighting for her Empire, and it must be done thoroughly. With regard to the transports and the mobilizations of the Army, he thought England had taught a lesson to all her enemies and critics, and had proved herself the greatest maritime Power in the world. The attitude of the English people during the crisis was most commendable. They had rallied round the Government, and had supported it when support was greatly needed. A great effort had to be made to maintain our supremacy in South Africa, and the cost, immense though it would be, was not great in proportion to the enormous issue at stake. There was no doubt that England would emerge triumphant out of the war, as became the greatest Empire the world had ever seen.

THE Local Government has deemed it advisable to abandon the project of starting extensive famine relief works on a canal through parts of Montgomery and Mooltan Districts along the North-Western Railway, and between the stations of Okara and Channu. It was intended to place some 30,000 labourers on this work, but the local authorities have represented the great difficulty which would be experienced in providing a proper water supply for such a large imported famine-stricken gang. A new danger in the form of cholera has now to be faced and taken into account, the disease having already appeared among the labourers in Hissar, Shahpur, and Rohtak Districts. A report from Shahpur states that fodder is now so scarce that owners of horses are seizing opportunities of disposing of their animals at a great sacrifice. Country-breds worth Rs. 100 are being sold for Rs. 15 to Rs. 25, and in some cases inferior horses have actually been shot to save their keep. A Multan report says that famine test and relief works have been started by the Municipal Committee, but most of the Bikaniris who have come into the district refuse to do any work; apparently they prefer begging.

SOME interesting particulars respecting the projected extension of the Anatolian railway to Bussorah are communicated by the Berlin correspondent of the "Monde Economique." The precise course of the line will not be determined until the surveying party, now at Bagdad, has presented its report. It will, however, pass from the existing Eastern terminus in an almost southerly direction to Konieh, then eastward (through Adana) to Biredjik on the Upper Euphrates, and thence by Mosul to Bagdad and Bussorah. From this port, it is pointed out, the sea voyage to Karachi is only 1,250 miles and to Bombay 1,620 miles, whilst the sea route from Brindisi to the two ports is stated to be respectively 4,060 and 4,180 miles. It is not pretended that the large difference thus shown is likely to injure seriously the present most direct mode of travel, and traffic to or from India. The correspondent adds that a new telegraphic line to India will be laid along the railway and a cable thence to Karachi. Already he says, a German company is establishing wires from Berlin, *via* Bucharest, to Constantinople, and in 1905 these will be extended along the new railway route to Bussorah.

A LARGE assembly gathered on Dec. 12 night at Regent's Park Baptist Chapel, at a solemn memorial service, and unveiled a memorial medallion to the late Dr. Landels, who was pastor of the church from its formation in 1855 till 1883, and at one time a prominent Baptist minister in London. The present pastor, the Rev. E. G. Gange, presided, and Dr. Clifford unveiled the medalion, which was last night placed within the church, but will, it is understood, be permanently fixed in the vestibule.

DISTURBANCES have broken out at Divra, in Macedonia. The nature of the troubles is so far unknown, but it is believed that the Albanians have risen against the authorities.

THE "Politische Correspondenz" has received information that a Philadelphia firm is negotiating with the Russian Government for the construction of a large locomotive manufactory at a suitable point on the Siberian Railway. It is also proposed to build a steel foundry for the manufacture of rails. It is estimated that a sum of 5,000,000 dols. will be required, which, it is expected, will be provided by American capitalists.

THE Russian Government has granted at Odessa and other Black Sea ports a reduction during 1900 of the import duty on British coal from 6 to 1 1-2 copecks per pood.

EARLY on the morning of Dec. 18, the premises of the Beef Steak Club, Green Street, Leicester Square, were broken into by burglars, who forced the safe and carried off the whole of the silver, to the value of about 500*l*.

FOLLOWING upon the abandonment of the Artillery Camp at Barkatcha, the larger general camp of exercise is to be abandoned too; and the big concentration of the Bengal Command over which so much forethought and preparation have been expended, beginning from August last, falls to the ground for this year at any rate. The stars in their courses have fought against the elaborate scheme of camps drawn up in Army Headquarters for this cold weather, which among other things aimed at providing that every British unit should spend a good part of the season in active work under canvas. First came the Transvaal; then the famine and plague, which in many parts forbade the idea of extensive troop movements in the interior altogether: and finally the Barkatcha manœuvres fixed for a district which famine has spared, have succumed to the influenza. The epidemic which is running through the artillery stables seems to be of a mild character, but very infectious; and while it is on to work the horses is out of the question. A camp of exercise of infantry alone would be of little or no value in the light of professional instruction, and not worth the trouble and expense of carrying it out. The regiments *en route* or starting for the camp have therefore had their orders countermanded: while of the six batteries which are on the road three are at present in Allahabad, and two more will come into the station, where professional attendance for the horses is available.

THE Committee of the Famine Relief fund held a meeting in Calcutta recently at which an application for a substantial grant to the Central Provinces was considered. The Chief Commissioner pointed out that the number of persons on relief exceeded those being relieved over the whole of the rest of India. It was decided to make an immediate of grant Rs. 50,000 with the possibility of a further larger grant when the Committees had obtained full information regarding the population and numbers being relieved over all the distressed areas.

A SPECIAL committee of the Indian Tea Association have reported upon the Bills now before the Imperial Legislative Council, dealing with emigration to the labour districts of Assam. They strongly oppose the proposal of Government to raise the rate of wages from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 in case of a man and from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 in case of woman. They also suggest that the Bill consolidating the existing Acts should apply to the whole of Madras instead of to the Ganjam District only. The view of the Members of the Tea Association generally have not yet been obtained, but these are now being collected.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL FRENCH'S FORCE.

DISASTROUS NIGHT ATTACK BY THE SUFFOLKS.

SEVEN OFFICERS AND MEN PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 7, 10-30 P.M.

An Official Despatch from the Military authority in Capetown states :—Four companies of the Suffolk Regiment, detached from General French's force, advanced against a low hill occupied by the enemy about a mile from the camp. They attacked at dawn. Colonel Watson, who was in command, was immediately struck down wounded.

An order to return being given, it is supposed by the enemy, three-fourths of the force retreated.

The rest remained and fought till they were overpowered, when they surrendered. Seventy, including seven officers, are prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

THE ENEMY AROUND LADYSMITH IN GREAT NUMBERS.

BEATEN OFF FOR THE PRESENT.

RENEWAL OF THE ATTACK PROBABLE.

A message from Sir George White, dated 12-45 Saturday, states that the enemy have been beaten off for the present, but they are still around in great numbers and a further attack is probable.

THE ATTACK RENEWED BY THE ENEMY.

GENERAL WHITE VERY HARD PRESSED.

RUMOURED DEFEAT OF THE BOERS.

Sir Redvers Buller reports to the War Office as follows :—

Frere January 7, I have received the following from General White :—Begins.

January 6, 3-15 p.m.—Attack renewed. Very hard pressed, ends.

General Buller adds : I have absolutely no more news. There is no sun.

There is a camp rumour that General White defeated the enemy at 5 p.m., and took 400 prisoners.

All available troops were sent yesterday to make a demonstration at Colenso. The trenches there were all occupied by the enemy.

The General at Capetown wires on Saturday: General French reports that he has ascertained that about seventy of the Suffolk Regiments are missing. The tactical and strategic position is unaltered. The Boer doctors admit heavy Boer loss daily. Doctors and the ambulances have been sent out to collect all wounded to the north-east of Colesberg. The Boer doctors say that the Boers intended quitting Colesberg.

The Essex Regiment has been sent to replace the Suffolks.

THE FIGHTING AT LADYSMITH ON SATURDAY.

THREE ATTACKS PRESSED WITH DETERMINATION.

BAYONET CHARGES OF THE MANCHESTERS AND GORDONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 8, 10-50 a.m.

The Central News Correspondent, wiring from Frere, on Saturday night, says that Ladysmith repulsed three severe attacks that day, each pressed with determination.

The Boers lost many killed and four hundred were taken prisoners in the bayonet charges of the Manchester and Gordon Regiments. The British losses were comparatively slight.

The enemy hoped to capture Ladysmith before General Buller advanced again to its relief.

BOERS REPULSED AT LADYSMITH.

SIXTEEN HOURS' FIGHTING.

ENORMOUS BOER LOSSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, JAN. 8, 4-20 p.m.

News from Sir George White confirms the rumour that the Boers had been defeated in their attack on Ladysmith. The Boers were completely repulsed. Some British positions were taken and retaken thrice, and fighting lasted for sixteen hours.

The Boer losses are enormous, and ours is heavy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ATTACK ON LADYSMITH.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

General White giving further details says the enemy pushed their attack with the greatest courage and energy and some of our entrenchments at Waggon Hill were thrice captured and retaken and at one point our position was occupied by the enemy the whole day but at dusk and during a furious rainstorm they were driven out most gallantly by the Devons under Colonel Park at the point of the bayonet.

Colonel Ian Hamilton commanded at Waggon Hill and rendered valuable services.

Our troops had a very trying time and behaved excellently, and are elated at the service they have rendered the Queen.

General White adds the enemy's loss greatly exceeds mine.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE BOER TRENCHES ON SATURDAY.

A telegram from Frere states that all Saturday afternoon our naval guns and other artillery bombarded the Boer trenches incessantly and furiously. The Boers did not reply beyond a few volleys.

The Tugela river is again flooded.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE SUFFOLKS.

The "Times" publishes a despatch from Rensburg, stating that the casualties among the Suffolks are seven officers and thirty men killed and about fifty taken prisoners.

GENERAL WAUCHOPE'S LAST WORDS.

The "Globe's" correspondent at Modder River in a leter states that General Wauchope's last words were "For God's sake men don't blame me for this."

BOER ATTACK ON LADYSMITH.

FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

A telegram, dated Frere, appears in the newspapers, stating that the Boers came so close to the positions at Ladysmith that the Gordons and the Manchesters repulsed them at the point of the bayonet.

EARL OF AVA DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

The "Daily Mail" announces that the Earl of Ava was dangerously wounded in the thigh during the assault on Ladysmith.

GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS FOR THE CAPE.

The Military authorities have authorised the formation of a mounted corps of gentlemen to form part of the Imperial Yeomanry going to the Cape.

SEIZURE OF GUNS IN THE THAMES.

It is reported that two large guns and six maxims have been seized aboard steamers in the Thames.

ANOTHER INFANTRY DIVISION TO BE FORMED.

The "Daily News" understands that the details of the composition of another infantry division have been completed.

HOLLAND PROTESTS AGAINST THE SEIZURE OF THE HERZOZ.

Holland has made representations to Great Britain regarding the Dutch ambulance aboard the "Herzoz," which has been seized and brought to Durban.

ASSAULT ON LADYSMITH.

BOERS HELD AT BAY BUT GARRISON HARD PRESSED.

Official news states that General White heliographed on Saturday at 12-45 in the afternoon : "I have beaten off the enemy at present, but they still surround me in great numbers, especially to the south. A renewed attack is probable."

General Buller adds "that the sun then failed and he was unable to learn anything further until tomorrow." In a later despatch General Buller says that a message from General White, timed 3-15 in the afternoon, states that "the attack has been renewed and I am very hard pressed." General Buller states that he has heard nothing more, but that camp rumour asserts that the Boers were defeated at 5 o'clock in the evening and 400 were captured. General Buller adds, "I have sent all available troops yesterday to make a demonstration against Colenso, where the enemy have occupied all the trenches."

SITUATION AT COLESBERG UNCHANGED.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

An official despatch from Capetown, dated 7th inst., states that General French reports on Saturday that the situation at Colesberg was much the same, except that a serious accident has befallen the first Suffolks. Four companies of this regiment advanced by night to a low hill about a mile from camp and attacked it at dawn.

Colonel Watson ordered the charge and was immediately wounded. Orders for retirement were then given, it is said, by the enemy, and three-quarters of the force retreated to camp, whilst the remainder held their ground until they were overpowered by superior numbers and surrendered. Seventy prisoners were taken by the Boers, including seven officers.

KURUMAN GARRISON SURRENDERED.

Reuter wiring from Laurenco Marques says that reports from Pretoria state the police force holding Kuruman surrendered on the 1st inst. after a heavy bombardment, and that 120 prisoners, including twelve officers were taken, besides seventy natives and a quantity of stores and ammunition.

THE POSITION AT MODDER RIVER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, London 7th, states the censorship over the Press is largely denounced as unintelligent and mischievous.

General Methuen is making a railway round the Boer position which he despairs of taking by assault. The prisoners taken by Colonel Pilcher at Belmont have been informed, that they will be treated as rebels.

The indignation caused here by the blunders of the home authorities is increasing, and a crisis is being approached which may lead to a revolution in the conduct of the War Office.

THE REMOUNTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The vessels carrying horses to South Africa will call in the first instance at Durban, from whence they will be despatched as required.

READY IN PEACE OR WAR.

Orders have been sanctioned whereby swords in use with the British and Native Mountain Batteries and Infantry Regiments will be kept sharpened in peace as well as in times of war.

ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

Major Landon, 1st Warwickshires, Major Long, Army Service Corps, and Quartermaster Sergeant Garwood, 48th Field Battery, are ordered to South Africa in various capacities.

INDIAN TROOPS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

It is now settled that the 27th Madras Infantry will embark at Madras instead of Bombay ; they leave Madras in the R. I. M. steamer Clive, on the 15th instant.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

THE BRITISH EXPORTS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The exports of Great Britain for the year show an increase of over thirty-one millions sterling.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Carthage, with English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at noon, to-day

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

The Maharajah of Mysore leaves Calcutta for Darjeeling on the 16th January.

POLITICAL RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

It is stated that Mr. Crawford officiates as Resident, Hyderabad, vice Sir Trevor Plowden proceeding on eight months' furlough, 24th February.

LATER.

The report that Mr. Crawford acts as Resident, Hyderabad, vice Sir Trevor Plowden is not confirmed officially.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY ON THE FRONTIER.

The Government also know of no unusual movement on the part of Russian troops on the Afghan Frontier.

FAMINE DUTY.

Lieutenant Hitchins, 2nd Bombay Lancers, officing Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Jacob, 29th Bombay Infantry, are posted for famine duty in Rajputana.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

The Episcopal Conference, at which the Bishops of Colombo, Madras, Rangoon, Bombay, Lucknow, Lahore, Tinnevelly, and Calcutta will attend, commences here on the 14th instant.

The petition from the Episcopal and Presbyterian chaplains against the extension of their period of service in India will be amongst the matters discussed.

THE CALCUTTA FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

Four per cent. Calcutta Municipal Loan for five lakhs have been taken up at an average of close upon 96.

THE MISSES LEITER.

The Misses Leiter arrived on Sunday at Madras and left the same day by train for Colombo, via Tuticorin.

PLAGUE AT ALLAHABAD.

Allahabad returned two fatal plague cases last week.

MILITARY NEWS.

The whole of the 10th Bombay Infantry will be located at Ahmedabad on return from Aden ; Rajkot being garrisoned by the wing of the 13th Bombay Infantry from Deesa.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived, here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

HONG KONG, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Parramatta left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Jan. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Bengal arrived here from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 8th instant) via Mombassa.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Singapore, for Bombay, on the 6th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator to Trieste, arrived at Aden, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar 3 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 1-8

The sum of about £ 175,000 has been paid into he Bank of England.

DEPARTURE OF INDIAN TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

YESTERDAY morning the "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, arrived at the Jetty Shed Princes' Dock, from Umballa, for embarkation upon the s.s. Urlana. Immediately on arrival the work of unloading the trains was commenced, and in a short time the first of the baggage and equipment was being taken on board. The other trains conveying the horses followed in quick succession, and they were at once detrained and shipped on board the Muttra. By noon everything was completed. His Excellency the Governor was at the docks during the day. There was a good number of people to witness the embarkation. The strength of "A" Battery, R.H.A., is 4 officers, 174 non-commissioned officers and men, with 8 charges, 198 horses, 49 boxes of cartridges, 280 boxes of shot and shell, 50 boxes of ammunition, 6 guns, and 108 boxes of fuses. The Urlana carries besides 202 horses and 38 syces.

The transport Muttra conveyed 269 horses, 3 officers, hospital assistant, 27 non-commissioned officer's and men, 12 public and 6 private followers, and 4 charges. The Muttra was the first to leave her berth, at 2 p.m., and half an how after she passed the gates, being followed by the Urlana. The troops had a hearty send.

The transport Pekin, sails to day with 248 horses

The following Officers ordered to proceed to South Africa with horses will be detailed as below :—(i.) Lieutenant S. A. M. Orr, 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, in the Transport Urlana on 8th instant in charge of 30 horses 2nd Central India Horse, 30 horses 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, and 30 horses 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent. (ii.) Two Officers from Madras Command in charge of 240 horses 3rd Madras Lancers and 30 horses 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent in Muttra on 8th instant. (iii.) Two Officers from Madras Command in charge of 280 horses 1st Madras Lancers in Pekin on 9th instant. (iv.) Captain H. J. M. McAndrew, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and one Officer from Punjab Command with 150 horses from Punjab Command, 30 horses 3rd Bombay Cavalry and 30 horses 2nd Bombay Lancers, in Lawada on 10th instant. (v.) Captain C. E. Baynes, 2nd Bombay Lancers, in charge of 30 horses 1st Bombay Lancers, 30 horses 4th Bombay Cavalry and 30 horses 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent in Ujina on 11th instant. (vi.) Three Officers Royal Artillery in charge of 300 Artillery horses and 20 horses 1st Madras Lancers in Umta on 13th instant. (vii) One Officer from Punjab Command will remain at Deolali in charge of the 60 remaining horses from Punjab Command, until further orders.

Transport Umta will sail from Prince's Dock on the 13th instant with the following Horses for South Africa :—(i.) 300 Gwalior States Artillery Horses will be railed from Deolali in two special trooptrains on the evening of the 12th instant, arriving at Prince's Dock Jetty Shed at 5-40 and 6 a.m. (local time) the following morning for embarkation. (ii.) 20 Horses 1st Madras Lancers will be railed from Poona on the evening of the 12th instant, arriving at Prince's Dock Jetty Shed the following morning for embarkation. This party from Dadur Junction will be brought on by a special engine.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR MAURITIUS.

THE 27th Madras Infantry, which has been ordered to proceed to Mauritius, and which was to have sailed from Bombay, will now embark at Madras, in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, on or about the 15th instant. The regiment is now stationed at Trichinopoly, and its strength is 10 officers, 803 non-commissioned officer's and men and 35 followers.

THE House of Lords have given judgment in the appeal of Mr. Maskelyne from decisions against him in a trial in the Queen's Bench Division and the Court of Appeal, awarding to two plaintiffs the 500*l*, which he had offered for the discovery of his secret in connection with the box trick performed by him at the Egyptian Hall. By a majority of three to two, the appeal was dismissed, on the ground that there was no reason for disturbing the verdict of the jury. There was no misdirection ; the whole matter was before the jury, and they were entitled to act as they chose between the parties.

HOME FOR Y. W. C. ASSOCIATION.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST performed last evening, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a home for the Bombay Young Women's Christian Association, on the Cooperage, in the presence of a large number of European ladies and gentlemen. The Lord Bishop of Bombay occupied the chair.

The proceedings opened with the reading of a prayer by the Lord Bishop, after which the Rev. H. Henderson read a passage from the Scripture. Her Excellency next laid the foundation-stone, which bore the following inscription :

"BOMBAY
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
THIS STONE WAS LAID
BY
HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST.
8th January, 1900.
THE GIFT OF GOD.'

Dr. MacDonald then read a brief history of the Association, which ran as follows :—

Among the many noble works which have stamped the reign of Queen Victoria as unique in the development of all good things those which seek to promote the spiritual welfare of the race hold a foremost place, and following the example of her Majesty in this respect, women have recognised as never before their responsibilities for womanhood. The result of such a recognition has been the birth and growth of many organisations not the least of which is the Young Women's Christian Association. The occasion on which we are met to-day offers one of many practical proofs of its life and vigour. Started in London less than fifty years ago by the late Lady Kinnaird. It has spread over the whole world. Its Homes for Young Women can be seen in almost every large city, while its classes for their spiritual, intellectual and social good can be met with in many other places also, where such Homes are not a real need. A connecting link between the work of the Association in the different lands is supplied by a Central Committee in London, which also undertakes its extension into lands hitherto unoccupied. This Committee is called the World's Committee, and their Secretary, Miss Reynolds, is with us to-day. In India and Ceylon the work is united in a central body called the Indian National Committee, whose head-quarters are in Calcutta. Each Presidency has two representative members on the Committee. The National Secretary is also with us to-day. The work in Bombay as in many places in India grew up before the founding of the National Committee, through the instrumentality of various ladies who came to India ; indeed the records show that this Association was founded in 1875, but it received a new impetus through the visit of the Hon. Emily and Gertrude Kinnaird in 1891. Even at that time the need of a Boarding Home and Central Institute was felt and efforts were made to secure funds for it. These efforts resulted in Rs. 15,000, which was and is invested in Government Bonds. Amongst those who were chiefly instrumental in this matter were Lady Harris, Mrs. Birdwood, and Mrs. Clark. Delay arose owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable site, and no further action was taken until 1898, when believing prayer was made to God for the completion of this fund. In June of that year friends in London gave an additional £4,000. The chief donors were Mr. T. A. Denny and Lord Overtoun, who have on many similar occasions shown their belief in the usefulness of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. We consequently now have a sum which, with interest, amounts to about Rs. 80,000. For more than a year we have waited to secure this valuable site, as the usefulness of such a many-sided work necessitates a central situation in Bombay. We await with hopeful anticipation the completion of the building, whose corner-stone her Excellency Lady Sandhurst is about to lay. In the meantime our Boarding Home is being carried on in a flat in Carlisle Chambers, and we have a reading-room used for classes and lectures on the first floor in Dantra House, Apollo Reclamation. The work is carried on by Miss Wiloughby Jones and Miss Lindsay, who have come from England for this purpose. The control of the Association is in the hands of a Central Committee representing the Protestant Churches working in Bombay. This Committee is assisted by a permanent body of trustees also appointed by the different Churches. These all unite in the desire to build up a work which shall be for the good of all young women in Bombay and for the glory of God.

Miss Reynolds, on being called upon to address the meeting, said when they spoke that day of the work of the Young Women's Christian Association it must be asked what was the need of such a home as they were going to start. The question was answered forty-nine years ago when Lady Kinnaird with the assistance of a strong committee founded the first institution of the kind in England for the benefit of the girls of London, and subsequently when a similar institution was started for the young ladies of Bristol. These girls, who knew not what other home there could be beside their family roof and who had no special object in life or no special work to do, united together to pray one for another and to be of use to one another in a real Christian spirit. That they might make themselves of practical use in these two ways they have spread all over Great Britain 1,340 branches of the Association with over 100,000 memberships in that country alone. The girls of France had a kindred institution in Paris, which was most delightfully situated, and was of practical use. It had a restaurant and a reading-room and an employment agency for the girls of Paris, who were very much in need of just such a home, so much so that one instrumental in starting that home once said to the speaker that whatever might be said with regard to their work there they felt that it afforded them practical and definite help. If they went further down in Spain they found such a home in Madrid, where it was supported and sustained by British and American workers with the aid of British and American funds. The Young Women's Christian Association for the girls of Madrid was conducted on lines similar to those which they found in India. So they might go around the Continent, in the United States and Canada, and in South Africa, and in Australia, and they would find in each country institutions to meet the needs of young Christian women. Like every other Association this movement had developed into a national organization in every country and these national organizations had in turn found it expedient to have an international existence. So when they met last year in London in International Congress, they met there as representatives of five thousand branches from every part of the world, and out of the 300 delegates who took part in the Congress one hundred came from outside of England, for instance, from the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and from the Continent. The speaker then dwelt at length upon the advantages to be derived from such an Association as the Y. W. C. Association and the claims which it had upon the sympathy and co-operation of every Christian.

The Bishop of Bombay said :—Those who are interested in the Young Women's Christian Association in Bombay are much to be congratulated on the ceremonial which has just taken place. It marks a forward move in the work and influence of the Association in this city. The prospect is now assured that erelong a dignified and commodious building will rise upon this excellent site, which will afford fitting accommodation for the boarding house and central rooms of the Association in Bombay. It is a matter for thankfulness that so large a sum as Rs. 80,000 has been contributed, and I have no doubt that the skill of the architects Messrs. Gostling and Morris, will be able to produce with that amount and with the additions that are sure to come to it a building which will be worthy alike of the Association and other public buildings in this city. It is only fitting that the headquarters of the Association in Bombay should be of dignified and ample proportions. Bombay is not only *urbs prima* in India but it is also the second city in the Empire. The Y. W. C. A. is a Cosmopolitan Society. In 50 years it has spread itself all over the world, it comprehends all nationalities of Christians. There are many continually coming and going in such a city as Bombay, many young women who have come from different parts of the world to the various occupations which present themselves in such a population and it would be difficult to imagine a more practical a pressing necessity than that of providing shelter for them on their first arrival, and subsequently at times when they stand in need of it and of bringing them into touch with helpful Christian friends, and providing for their moral, intellectual and spiritual well being. These are the object of Y. W. C. A. The title suggests certain considerations to ones mind respecting the work of the Association. (1.) It exists for the benefit of young women. It is difficult always to realize the importance of that section of the community ; on them depends the future of our national life they mould it in the home by that tender and intimate touch which sisters and wives and mothers have with other members of the family. If the men of a nation seem to exert the dominant influence on its characteristics and doings, and if they chiefly determine its place among other nations of the world, it is to be remembered that the men are very much what the mothers make them. the moral and religious fibre of those who become in due course the mothers of the coming generation is a matter of sacred and vital importance, and looking at it only from a national point of view, it is impossible to over-estimate the value of an Association which seeks to promote a high moral and spiritual tone in the lives of young women and to keep them above frivolity, carelessness, and dissipation to which they are inevitably tempted in all great centres of life. (2.) It is a happy thing to hear of an Association constituted on a distinctly Christian basis. There are many Associations now a days of philanthropic purpose and influence, which do not make any profession of religion, and which do not include religion in their programme. This Association believes that character is the all important factor in human life, and that character can only reach its highest possibilities when moulded by Christian influence. It believes that no circumstances, however, advantageous of association or environment, will ever afford the best and purest happiness apart, from Christ, and it therefore, makes the promotion of loyalty to Christ and faithfulness in following His example its first and paramount object. (3.) The thought suggested by the word "Association" is one of much importance the danger of loneliness is one to which young women are especially exposed; they come as strangers to a city like this, from good homes with good principles in their minds, and desiring to live dutiful and well regulated lives, but it is not by any means certain that they will meet in their employments or in their lodgings others disposed like themselves, and they may have to face the alternative of remaining friendless or of making friends of those who are likely to exercise a harmful influence upon them. This Association meets their need, by joining it they are brought into the Company of other young women of the right sort, and they mutually help each other in leading the life which they know to be the right life and the life which in their hearts they desire. I am glad to observe that in addition to the Christian teaching which the Association supplies, there are opportunities of intellectual improvement, classes being held for Drawing, Painting, Theory of Music, Type-writing and other useful accomplishments. I should be glad to see that some provision were made for physical exercises which seem to me to be of equal importance (particularly in such a climate as this) with intellectual culture and advancement. I hope there will be bicycling and tennis clubs as part of the programme of the Association as it attains a larger development. It is a Christian doctrine that body, soul, and spirit make up the life of man, and the obligation rests upon us to give to each component part its own proper culture. Every one present will rejoice that the propitious ceremonial this afternoon has been conducted under the auspices of Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst and I have the pleasant duty of proposing that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Her Excellency for her kindness in laying this foundation stone. It is a pleasure to all of us that this building which we believe will hold a prominent and honourable place among the buildings of Bombay in the future, will be associated with the name of Lady Sandhurst. Her Ladyship has been sincerely anxious to promote good works during her sojourn in this City and Presidency. No one has applied to her in vain for assistance in any useful enterprise, and she has herself initiated not a few good things which we trust will bear fruit hereafter. When the swiftly approaching time comes in which we shall miss the genial presence of Lord and Lady Sandhurst from Bombay, the recollection of the readiness, the cheerfulness and the grace with which they presided over the social and public life of the community will be an abiding source of refreshment and gratitude.

On the motion of Dr. MacDonald a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Lord Bishop, and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

JOY AND SORROW.

THE Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presided at the monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, when the Councillors had before them the two-fold task of offering their congratulations to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, on the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him ; and of recording their deep sense of the loss sustained by them and by the public generally by the untimely death of Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., at Bournemouth in England, on the 19th December last.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR BHALCHANDRA.

The President said that before the regular business of the meeting was proceeded with, he might say that he felt confident that they would all join with him in offering their hearty congratulations to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who had the high honour of Knighthood conferred upon him. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Bhalchandra briefly thanked the Corporation for their congratulations.

A VOTE OF CONDOLENCE.

Sir Bhalchandra said that the Corporation were aware that they had sustained a serious loss in the death of their respected colleague, the late Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and it had been, therefore, deemed available to pass a resolution of condolence, and then to adjourn without transacting the usual busines before the meeting. He moved, "that the Corsportion has learnt with great regret of the death at Bournemouth in England, on the 19th of December 1899, of Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., and desires to place on record its deep sense of the loss sustained by it and by the country generally, by the untimely removal of one who had greatly distinguished himself in various spheres of public usefulness ; and whose services whether as a Municipal Councillor, or a member of the Legislative Council, or as Secretary to the Technical Institute, or as member of the Joint Schools' Committee and various other institutions, or generally as a large-hearted and patriotic citizen, ever ready to sympathise and co-operate with every movement for the public welfare, were of the utmost value. 2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the deceased gentleman's family with an expression of the Corporation's sincere condolence with them in the loss which they, in common with the public, have sustained by Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia's death. 3. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business." The above resolution, Sir Bhalchandra said, did not require many words from him to commend itself to the Councillors. The late Mr. Wadia was a host in himself. He was connected with numerous public institutions of this city, was a member of the various public Associations, and was foremost in taking part in all public affairs of the city. His chief sphere of usefulness was in connection with the mill industry of the city, which he advanced and fostered with all the energy and zeal he possessed. He served on the Legislative Council for several years with exemplary success and his career for two years in connection with the Joint Schools' Committee as its chairman was remarkable. He resigned the Joint Schools' Committee, because he was proceeding to England for the benefit of his health, and they knew little at the time that they would have to bemoan his loss within such a short time. He was an active member of the Millowners' Association and also of the Port Trust, and as such took a keen interest in the advancement of the trade of the city. Whether as a member of the Legislative Council, a member of the Joint Schools' Committee, or of the Corporation or the Port Trust, he put his heart into his work and promoted the best interests of the city. In fact his place would be for a long time vacant in all the institutions in which he took such an active interest. His loss had created a void in the Corporation. For all his varied and valuable services he was decorated with the insignia of a C.I.E. which he so richly deserved. He read an announcement yesterday in the *Rast Goftar* that Mr. Wadia's name was included in the list of honours, but had to be removed on account of his death. If that announcement which seemed to have been made in an authoritative manner was correct, it was a pity that instead of offering him congratulations on his elevation they had met together that day to bemoan his loss. May his soul rest in peace. He trusted that the Corporation would pass the resolution in solemn silence.

Sir George Cotton, in seconding the resolution, said that the late Mr. Wadia was an old friend of his. Whether it was on the Legislative Council, or the Mill-owners' Association, or the Corporation, or the Joint Schools' Committee, the work that he did was thorough and eminently satisfactory. They had lost in Mr. Wadia a citizen who could ill be spared, and whose place it would be difficult to fill. He hoped that the Corporation would unanimously pass the resolution which their late lamented friend so richly deserved.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said that in Mr. Wadia, the Corporation had lost one of its very few engineer members. His services in connection with the complicated question of house-connections were such as would never be forgotten. He hoped that Government would fill Mr. Wadia's seat by an engineer of great repute.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that the Corporation would remember that the important question of sub-soil water was entrusted to Mr. Wadia, among other members, for report. It was at the instance of Mr. Wadia that the Committee came to the conclusion that the scheme suggested by the executive was not necessary. It was on the strength of that report, that Mr. Santo Crimp was invited to Bombay, and the Corporation, through his good offices, was saved a sum of about 13 lakhs which the executive wanted them to spend.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried in solemn silence.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

MILITARY NOTES.

CAPTAIN S.B. GRIMSTONE, 18th Bengal Lancers, now Station Staff Officer, Kohat-Kurram Force, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Malakand Brigade.

Captain Bailey, 36th Sikhs, lately employed as Cantonment Magistrate at Jhansi, has been detailed for famine duty in the Central Provinces.

The following officers have been detailed for famine duty in the Central Provinces :—Captain Lye, 23rd Pioneers ; Lieutenants Cooke, 24th Punjab Infantry, Lloyd, 24th Madras Infantry, and Delme-Radcliffe, 7th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Storr has been transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, now in South Africa.

Sergeant-Major Galway, 6th Battery, Field Artillery, Cawnpore, goes to South Africa to be attached to the Ammunition Column, Cavalry Brigade.

In future mounted officers travelling by rail on temporary duty may, if they prefer it, take a bicycle with them at Government expense in lieu of a charger when the duty for which they are detailed will admit of such a course.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BATTLE OF TUGELA.

THE "Natal Witness" of Dec. 23rd publishes the following graphic account of the fight at Colenso :—

Chieveley Camp near Colenso, 17th (Delayed in transmission).—The disastrous battle of Colenso, which was fought under a blazing sun, and raged from 5-40 a.m. until after noon, proved, judging from the dreadful array of casualties, the fiercest of the war either on this side or in the Cape Colony. The battle has been stated to have been a drawn one, and to a certain extent the definition is allowable ; but we have to admit that a causualty list of nearly 1,200 officers and men, and our subsequent withdrawal to a point nearer Chieveley Station, reads in favour of the enemy. That the battle terminated in our being unable to force the passage of the Tugela, without any quid pro quo being obtained by Sir Francis Clery, cannot fail to encourage the Boers in what they in their Jesuitical jargon term their fight for independence." The outcome of the battle has naturally caused considerable comment in camp, but there is no depression and no loss of confidence in what the British soldier can and will accomplish when he is slipped from the leash. What we attempted and failed to do was to drive the enemy from an obviously impregnable position, and following the sequence of the game, the troops suffered severely for their bravery. The stone wall was immeasurably stronger than it was believed to be, and that is why Sir Francis Clery, instead of bivouacking last night on the northern bank of the Tugela, well on his way to the relief of Ladysmith, finds himself in the position of having to retire from the contest for the moment—not exactly beaten, but checked, and that unmistakably, in his advance. It must also be admitted that the battle, in view of the splendidly courageous advance of our fighting line, and the grim tenacity with which officers and men held their ground in face of what was perhaps the most murderous fire of modern times, forms a striking tribute to the technical capacity of the Boer leaders, and their skilful disposition of the forces at their command. If, as one more than suspects, the origin of that capacity and skill, as well as the efficient working of the enemy's guns, have to be credited in great measure to the advice of trained German soldiers in their ranks, we can at least admit the existence of that sturdy spirit which enabled the Boers in their entrenchments to withstand the searching and finely-directed fire of our artillery. Our rifle fire, thanks to the amazing manner in which the Boers were concealed, might not have done very great damage. The lyddite shells from the naval guns must, however, have accounted for many dead and wounded. It is perhaps true to say that the enemy's losses can only, at the best, be surmised, yet there is sufficient evidence at hand to show, from admissions made by some of the Boers themselves, and according to statements made by wounded men from the fighting line and others who visited the battlefield yesterday, that my telegraphed estimate of probably 200 Boer killed and wounded, may possibly be within the mark.

The troops were early on the move on Friday morning. A strong picket of the Scottish Rifles, who had been on duty overnight at the advanced post, deployed in front of the column ; and as the latter moved forward in brigades the sections extended and marched in skirmishing order to their allotted posts. The day broke fine and calm, and it was a stirring sight in the grey dawn of that fateful Friday to witness the precision of the march on the Boer position. Just as the light became stronger, the boom of cannon from Umbulwana let us know that Ladysmith was already engaged in the day's artillery duel. The sound told us that the foe was still active in front, and had no intention of moving from his position. Was it a presage of the approaching battle ? So it occurred to one in the stillness of the morning, and so, as the sun rose, and we found the semi-circle of the Boer position alive with an enemy skilfully hidden behind rock and earthwork, it proved to be.

The plan of attack, as indicated by Sir Francis Clery's divisional orders, was simple. General Hart's Irish Brigade, on the left, was to advance and cross the Tugela under the range of which Grobler's Kloof Hill forms the highest point. The brigade, supported by a battery of Field Artillery, was to sweep round by the left on to the group of entrenched kopjes immediately north of Colenso, and so roll the Boer right flank on to its centre. General Hildyard's English Brigade was to make the attack in front. It was to strike straight for Colenso, under cover of six sea-service 12-pounders, and it had to engage and (if the initial attack successfully developed) carry the kopjes already mentioned. General Lyttleton, whose brigade comprised three rifle battalions and the Durham Light Infantry, was to support these attacks as was found necessary, while on the right flank General Barton, with the railway line as his grade of advance, had the duty of protecting and assisting in the central attack. To a composite regiment composed of A Squadron of the Imperial Light Horse under Captain Bottomley, the Estcourt troop of Natal Carbineers under Lieutenant Mackay, the B. M. I. under Colonel Bethune, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, and the South African Light Horse, under Colonel Byng, was accorded the task of making the attack on the extreme left. Major Walters, who was in command, had as his objective the occupation of Hlangwane Hill, from which a left frontal attack could be made upon the enemy's principal line of defence, the series of kopjes opposite Colenso.

Two 4.7's and six 12-pounders were ranged in line of centre about 3,000 yards from and facing, Colenso and the entrenched kopjes beyond. At 5-40 a.m. one of the 4.7's opened fire by sending a solid shot right into and on the left end of the trench on the plain, opposite the village and to the left of the kopjes A column of dust arose, and, although no Boers were visible at the moment, an instant later some 20 horsemen emerged from the Kafir kraal alongside and galloped for their lives across the open ground towards the road winding up the hillside to the left of Grobler's Kloof. The next moment a puff of white smoke arose from the left corner of Grobler's Kloof, and a shell fell amongst the leading sections of the Irish Brigade, which was then well advanced on the Tugela. The brigade at once deployed, and so continued to advance. The battle had begun.

THE LEFT ATTACK.

The two battalions, Royal Dublins and Connaught Rangers, advancing with the utmost coolness, deployed in column, with the latter on the right, as far as the river bank, when they were suddenly assailed by a terrible rifle fire, to which was added shells from the left and front of their attack. To the plunging fire from the Boer guns on the table topped hill and a third gun half way up it, the naval guns replied by a number of splendidly directed shots. They sent shell after shell on to the edge of the mountain and in a very short time appeared to have knocked the three guns out of action. The Krupp that was pounding away at our brave fellows from its masked cover half way up the hill was at any rate, soon done for, as it was seen to be lying aslant. In the meantime, the battery of Field Artillery with the brigade got into action and shelled the trenches from which the enemy was pouring an incessant hail of bullets on to the Dubs and Connaughts. Again and again did the leading section of the former try to cross the river, only to find it impossible to face the storm of lead directed at them. Several who managed to get down the steep bank and into the river were drowned by wire entanglements, which the Boers had placed there in anticipation of our flank movement, and the few who escaped drowning in this horrible manner were glad enough to take shelter under the northern bank and direct their fire from cover. The Connaughts still advancing steadily on the right of the Dublins, now found themselves exposed to a hotter musketry fire than ever. Men of both battalions fell rapidly, and it was seen that the Boers were in strong force in entrenchments parallel with the hillside, while from a low lying kopje to the left of the road up to Grobler's Kloof, an absolutely decimating fire was being sent at our men. A gun which was placed on this kopje, and therefore within dead range of the advance played havoc with the infantry and also made it hot for the gunners of the Field Artillery. One shell laid out or wounded nearly one section of the Connaughts and another smashed one of the wheels of a gun carriage. Fortunately the shells did not often burst or the loss of life to the men at the guns and to the Dublins and Connaughts, who had had now worked well to the right along the southern bank, would have been very great. About this time the leading companies of the two battalions had reached a point immediately opposite a small rise, which appeared to be tenantless, when suddenly a murderous fire came from more entrenchments and laid many a brave fellow low. Those who were not hit immediately lay prone and replied as well as they could from the all too insufficient cover when the order was given to retire. The plucky Irishmen, who never lost their heads in face of a fire fearful enough to have caused the bravest troops in the world to flinch, sullenly retired. Some hastened their steps, but the majority calmly walked back to such cover as was afforded by the declivity of the ground to the left front of the near naval guns. The latter guns and the field artillery did splendid work in covering the retirement. but the Boer gunners, as if they were hilarious at perceiving our retrograde movement, sent shell after shell amongst the men, and even shelled the ambulance train, that had then come round the bend of the rise to pick up the wounded.

THE ATTACK ON COLENSO.

While General Hart's attack had thus failed, owing to the enemy being more numerous and infinitely more strongly posted than Sir Francis Clery had imagined, the centre attack on Colenso by the Devons and West Surreys had also been unavailing. There, indeed, our loss was worse than on the left. The entrenched kopjes were found to be a seething circle of fire. Not only were the Boers there in their thousands, but their guns in position on the kopjes instead of being one or two at the most, numbered according to the judgment of those in the Devons and Surreys' fighting lines, at least a dozen. In addition, they had the sinister sounding Hotchkiss and even more annoying maxim automatic gun ready to take the advance.

The fighting here was extended over a line of about a thousand yards and the battalions engaged were exposed to the most terrific rifle and shell fire imaginable. The fusilade was at its worst about 9-15 a.m and for two hours threafter with but slight intermission the rattle of musketry fire resembled as I wired you yesterday the beating of the heaviest hail on an iron roof. It rose and fell with terrible persistency, and must have convinced everyone who watched it of the hopelessness of forcing the passage of the Tugela that day.

The Devons and Queens (West Surreys) made up the line of attack to the left of the railway line, with the East Surreys in support. The Irish and Scots Fusiliers advanced on the immediate right of the line in touch with the embankment. None of them got near to the river—not within 800 yards. No sooner did they come well within range of the Boer trenches across the river than they were hotly engaged, and although a portion of the West Surreys reached Colenso Station and held it for some time, the enterprise was a hopeless one. While about 7 a.m. the West Surreys were steadily advancing against a hail of shot and shell, and the Devons, similarly exposed, were creeping up alongside the railway line, Colonel Long directed the 14th and 66th Field Batteries to go forward and take up a position 400 yards to the right of the line, and within 800 yards of the river, in order to cover the infantry advance. Before the guns reached the point indicated they were within the radius of the enemy's fire, and men and horses began to fall ere the word to unlimber was given. In an instant a tremendous fire was directed at the men and horses of the devoted batteries from a newly developed entrenchment skirting the base of a kopje at the angle of the river, while it appeared, from the shrieking of shells from every quarter, that hell itself had been let loose. Undismayed, and with officers and men falling every minute the gunners stood to their charges, and for some time replied so effectively that the enemy's fire became less concentrated. For nearly an hour and a half they stood up to it, and held the Boer attack in check. Than the ammunition began to fail, gave out entirely, and there was nothing for it but to save what could be saved.

In the meantime, General Buller, General Clery, and staff, seeing the unfortunate position in which the batteries were placed, rode down the field, at imminent personal risk, and directed operations. Two companies of the Devons were ordered to cross the line, and they made straight for the guns. A and B companies of the Scots Fusiliers also advanced in echelon on the left of the line, while E and F Companies of the same battalion went forward in extended order on the right of the companies in echelon. It was the aim of the Boers to prevent this supporting movement, and they did so most effectually. The companies in echelon suffered severely, officers and men falling at every step. Part of the Devons and a few of the Scots Fusiliers all under Col. Bullock of the Devons, were all the supports that succeded in reaching the donga in rear of the guns, and into which the surviving officers and men of the two batteries had taken shelter. Previous to this—about 11 o'clock—all the men of the batteries who could get away with what horses were available galloped off to the extreme right, having to run the gauntlet, in their desperate attempt, of a plunging fire from the enemy's guns on Hlangwane.

The general advance of the infantry had then been stayed, and with the permission of the General, Capt. Schofield, A. D. C., Lieut. Roberts, A. D. C., and others of the Staff, galloped down to attempt the salvage of the guns. The former succeeded, as I have already wired, in taking out two of the six guns of the 66th Battery, and Lieut. Roberts was amongst others mortally wounded. The attempt to save the remainder of the guns had then to be abandoned.

Previous to the general retirement, Capt. Crawford's company of the West Surreys had advanced and occupied the railway station, but were forced to give way before the terrific fire directed at their position.

ON THE EXTREME RIGHT.

The composite regiment of mounted infantry had no better luck. The object of Major Walters as I have already said, was to take Hlangwane Hill which was not believed to be held in force by the enemy; but as on the centre and left the reverse was found to be the case. The Carbineers, Imperial Light Horse and Thorneycroft's were suddenly assailed by a hot cross fire. There was no shelter for them on the bare veld, and when the men had dismounted and lay flat on the ground the hail of bullets made it impossible for them to reply effectively. Those who did, against orders, raised their rifles to reply were mostly shot dead. Four of the Light Horse had no sooner got off their horses than they fell dead, and three of the four Carbineers who were killed were shot through the head. In one case the bullet entered the poor fellow's head, passed down through the body and exploded one of his own cartridges held in his belt. Here, as all along the line of our attack, it was found impossible to face the storm of shot and shell aimed at them, and the composite regiment was obliged to give up its intention of turning the enemy's left flank.

The battle was practically over by noon, all of ours who remained in the front line by that hour being the Devons and officers and men of the artillery in the donga. It was hopeless for these to look for succour unless the whole division came to their relief, as the whole of the enemy's guns, and the Boer riflemen in the entrenched kopje in the immediate front, not to speak of the vicious maxim-automatic and Hotchkiss guns on the left, were ready to pour in a withering fire the moment any living thing showed itself within range. The end came about 5 p.m, when the Boers seeing that the field was clear, and the Naval guns on the far ridge could not sell them or fear of hitting our own men, three men rode out from behind the kopje in front of the helpless batteries and made for the donga. One of the trio carried a white flag presumably to cover a demand for surrender. Two of the three were instantly shot from the donga, and the third rode back to the kopje. Several of the enemy then reconnoitred the donga, and presently a body of about 400 Boers rode out and demanded the party to surrender along with the guns. Col. Bullock said to the leader a big man with two stars on his shoulder "Get back, you Boer" and declined to give up his revolver, whereupon one of the Boers knocked him down with a clubbed Mauser. This man was instantly bayonetted by one of the Devons, the bravie fellow paying the penalty for his devotion to his officer by being shot dead on the spot. The Boer then surrounded our party, marched their prisoners away and, as it is stated subsequently drew the 10 captured guns to the river and threw them in.

The sun went down on Friday night to the boom of the big naval guns giving a last intimation ere twilight came that the British troops would take their revenge before long for the reverse of Colenso.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

A MEMORIAL service for those who have fallen in the war was held on Dec. 19 in St. Paul's Cathedral, and was attended by an immense congregation. Among those present were the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lansdowne, and the Lord Mayor and sheriffs. The "Daily Graphic," in its description of the service, says :—

Never have the cathedral and the occasion which brought its congregation within its walls been in more perfect accord. From the roar of traffic outside one stepped into a vast area of silence—not the silence of emptiness, for the cathedral was full to its doors. As far as the eye could see, the congregation filled aisle and transept and have, and was lost in the mist of the dim arcades so that is seemed as if the multitude had no end. The bright light of the choir fell upon the white-surpliced choir and clergy, the glowing uniforms of the Guards' and a line twelve men deep of the scarlet uniforms of soldiers; but in the dusk it seemed as if all the rest of the people were in black. Before the service began everyone set in the most complete silence. There was no shuffling of the feet of late comers. It was a service, one might have thought, to which each had come, not because others were going, not because it was a great service, but because it was a solemn rite which each must pay for himself. It was a gathering of no one class—it was an assembly of the people, rich and poor, gentle and simple, old and young, mothers, brothers, fathers, children, many, many women.

It was a beautiful service—solemnly, melodiously beautiful. There was not much singing in it by the congregation, themselves, and that was quiet as well. Singing was not an easy matter yesterday. In the one hymn for the congregation, "Brief life is here our portion," there were many who shocked at the lines, "And now we watch and struggle, and now we live in hope," and many who sang not a word, but stood with the little white hymn papers held in front of them—silent amid the swelling music—and the tears running down their cheeks. Yet among all the sadness was one great moment of proud rejoicing. It came—and many were the hearts it must have reached—in the lesson appointed for the service. The lesson was that which is sometimes read at the Commemoration of Benefactors. It recounts how that there have been famous men—men of great counsel whose names live and are remembered—but besides these there are the great army of those whose names are not known. But "their work shall endure," says the lesson; "their seed shall live—they shall not be forgotten." In the service was a brief litany: "For those who fight—that Thou wouldest give them protection and true courage in danger—for those who suffer—for those who minister to the suffering—for those who are slain in battle—that Thou wouldest receive their souls into Thy peace, and deal with them according to the multitude of Thy mercy." And to the sentences of this solemn supplication the congregation, with voices gradually swelling in volume, added the prayer: "Hear us, good Lord." Never in the great cathedral have prayers sounded more heartfelt—for they came, not from the tongues alone, but from the heart of a people.

MR. ALLAN ARTHUR has been reappointed a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council as representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SOME KORAMA CUSTOMS.

THE Koramas are classified in the Mysore Census Report as one of the "jungle and hill tribes" of the country. By Major Gunthorpe, formerly of the Berar Police, in his "Notes on Criminal Tribes," which were originally prepared for the use of his Department in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, and the Central Provinces, they are assigned a place amongst the most predatory wanderers of those parts. Together with their kinsmen, the Korachas, they number in Mysore at least 25,000. They earn their living ostensibly by making baskets and mats; but the epithet, "thieving Koramas," which is commonly applied to them, indicates other and less honourable pursuits. Except in cases where they have been partly civilised by contact with town life, and have settled down near populous centres, they live in small bamboo matting huts, about four feet in height, and shaped like the cover of a country cart. Space would not permit to give anything like an adequate description of their many interesting customs; so those dealt with below must be regarded as samples only.

Like most Indian castes and races, the Koramas claim a sort of divine origin. Siva and Parvati, according to their crude tradition, once lived as Koramas, and it is from them that they trace their descent. Formerly there were two divisions, the Manica Shetties and the Yentmooee Shetties. How they sprung into separate existence there is, apparently, nothing to indicate; but the Korachas regard the former, and the Koramas the latter, as constituting the original ancestors of their respective tribes. The various sub-divisions now number at least twenty-two. The religious belief of there nomads of the jungle may be described as animistic, which according to Dr. Tiele, is a combination of spiritism and fetishism. There are still to be found a few of them who possess medallion-like golden "talis," bearing rude images of their immediate ancestors, which are worshipped during the three great festivals observed by them, namely, Ugadi (New Year's Day), Depavali (Feast of Lights) and Dusserah. But these are rare, as the poorer Koramas found it necessary to convert them into the means of buying food during the stress of the great famine.

Before passing on to describe more at large some of their marriage and burial customs, a reference may be made to a point in the somewhat meagre account of the tribe contained in the last Mysore Census Report, which has been reproduced by Mr. Lewis Rice in his new edition of the *Mysore Gazetteer*. It is noted in these two works as "a curious custom that when their females are confined the husbands take medicine for them." A Korama, to whom this was explained, was immensely amused to learn that what they repeat as a caste fable should be taken as sober fact. The story runs as follows. One day a donkey, belonging to Korama camp which was pitched outside a certain village, wandered into a Brahmin's field, and before it was discovered did considerable damage to the crop. The Brahman was naturally incensed, and at once ordered his coolies to remove the hut of the man who owned the donkey. The Korama at once went and cast himself at the feet of the Brahmin, and for want of a better excuse to urge, said that he was not aware of what his animal was doing, as at the time he was taking medicine for his wife, and could not look after it.

Marriage with the Koramas, as with all castes and classes in India, is largely a matter of money. There are certain fixed rules with regard to the amount to be paid by the bridegroom or his father. This may be paid in money or in kind according to agreement. For a widow not more than half the usual amount can be demanded. Should the girl's father be dead, her brothers or uncles can claim the amount; and in no case does the mother profit by the arrangement. Another curious custom with regard to marriage settlements is observed by the tribe. The first two daughters a man has born to him are left for the maternal grandfather to dispose of in marriage. But this is on condition of the grandfather returning for each of them half the amount he received for their mother. Should he decide to waive his right and retain the money, the father is allowed to settle them in marriage and make good his loss by the transaction.

The marriage proper is preceded by a betrothal ceremony, known as the "Vile Prastharpa," because the contract is confirmed by the giving and receiving of betel. The marriage day having dawned, the bride and bridegroom take up their temporary abode in two newly-constructed huts in different parts of the camp. The ceremony takes place in the open with no pandal or other cover between them and the sky. In very few cases are the services of a "pujari" called into requisition. The presence of the headman is deemed sufficient guarantee that all their religious customs have been carried out. A space is cleared in the middle of the camp, and on a black "cumbli," which is spread there, the bridal pair are made to sit. The principal feature in the first day's ceremony, from which it derives the name of "Arushana," 14 the use of turmeric in various forms. Water coloured with this substance is first sprinkled on the heads of the bride and bridegroom. After this, five married women take a quantity of rice which has been coloured in the same way, and trace certain mystic figures on the ground as they allow the grains to pass between their fingers. Turmeric is regarded as symbolical of prosperity. While all this is going on, the other women join in singing rude ditties, most of which are charged with the coarsest sentiment. The day ends with great feasting, at which quantities of arrack are consumed. The second day's ceremony, called the Dhare Mahurta, is the most important one of the series. On the spot immediately in front of the black cumbli a branch of the sacredfig tree is fixed in the ground. This supports an earthen vessel, decorated in the higest style of gipsy art, with designs similar to those which were traced on the ground with the coloured rice. On the top is a lamp which is kept burning throughout the ceremony.

One peculiarity of a Korama marriage is the absence of the tali, which is so generally used in India. This is replaced by a string of small black beads, called "kare mani," and a tradition is related to account for this. In the early days of their tribal history a marriage was to take place. The bride's and bridegroom's parties were both present, and the earlier stages of the ceremony were satisfactorily terminated, when it was discovered that the bridegroom had forgotten to bring the tali. He was at once sent off to procure the necessary piece of gold from the nearest goldsmith, and the concluding part of the ceremony was postponed. The parties waited and waited, but the young man did not return. And they may be still waiting, so the tradition would imply, for no *tali* is ever forthcoming. As marriage is a necessity, the little string of beads is used as a substitute for the more general token. Much the same performance with the turmeric, rice and water is gone through, but with this addition that some of the rice is picked up by five married women and placed on the knee, lip, shoulder, and head of the bridegroom. The same thing is then done by five married men to the bride. The two following days are called respectively *nagoli* and *shobana*. The former is given up largely to horse play, in which red-coloured water, similar to that used during the Kama festival, plays an important part. The latter, which usually terminates the proceedings, is devoted to the giving and receiving of presents. It depends upon the age of the bride as to whether at the close of the ceremony she accompanies her husband to his home, or stays for some time longer with her mother. Widow re-marriage is very common among Koramas, and polygamy equally so.

The gipsies of this tribe bury their dead, except in the case of lepers. It is a common belief among caste people as well as Koramas, that if a leper is buried instead of being burned, the ground will become polluted and effectually prevent the proper fall of rain. Though death is common enough in their camps, familiarity cannot be said to lessen the Koramas' dread of it. Who knows what kind of a spirit has been set at liberty to wander whither it chooses? Should it turn out to be evil disposed, woe to the man or woman who rashly provokes it. So considerable difficulty is experienced in finding men to undertake the disagreeable duty of bearing the corpse to its temporary resting-place in a secluded part of the jungle. All sorts of excuses are urged by the individuals who are called upon to discharge this duty. Often the old are forced to do the work; but in any case large quantities of liquor are necessary as a bribe. Should the dead Korama be a man who has left an young widow, it is customary for some one to propose to marry her the very same day, and by so doing engage to carry out the principal part of the undesirable work connected with the burial. A rude tier of bamboo is quickly constructed, and the corpse, wrapped up in a coarse cloth or blanket, placed upon it. The chief mourner walks in advance, carrying extended in his hands a bamboo that has been split at the further end so as to hold a small pot of fire. It is not the usual practice, as erroneously stated in the Census Report, already referred to, to bury at night. The ceremony generally takes place in the early evening. A shallow grave, barely two feet deep, is dug, and the corpse is laid there without a word of anything like a funeral service. When the soil has been loosely replaced, the pot of fire is broken by the chief mourner, and the ceremony terminates when another pot containing water has been fixed in the raised mound. The rest is left to other denizens of the jungle to carry out. Should the spot be visited during the night by a pack of jackals, and the water drunk by them to slake their thirst after feasting on the dead Korama, the omen is accepted as proof that the liberated spirit has sped away to the realms of the dead and will never trouble man, woman, child, or cattle. Their worst fears are aroused should the grave remain long undisturbed. Those who act as bearers protect themselves against ceremonial impurity and other evils by smearing themselves with *sagane* until the fifth day, when they thoroughly bathe themselves and wash all their clothes. On the sixth day following the burial, the chief mourner, who carried the pot of fire, must kill a fowl, and mix its blood with a quantity of rice. This he takes, with some betel and nut, and places near the spot where the body was left. If this is carried away by the crows, everything is considered to have been settled satisfactorily. The camp in the meanwhile, has been removed from the place which, according to the Koramas' superstitious belief, has been cursed by death, to a distance that may vary from a furlong to many miles.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

Various other customs connected with births, the naming of children, etc., as well as many of their primitive beliefs and tribal traditions, are equally worthy of record; but those already dealt with will suffice to give something of an idea of life among these interesting people.—*Madras Mail.*

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

GENERAL LAWTON SHOT DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (*Reuter*).—General Otis cables from Manila as follows :—"General Lawton while engaged in driving the insurgents from San Matteo section, north-east of Manila, was shot dead at half-past nine yesterday morning. His death is a great loss to us and the country."

MANILA, Dec. 20 (*Laffan*).—The fight in which General Lawton was killed was a comparatively trivial affair, being merely a small part of the general scheme for finishing the campaign. Colonel Lockett, with the 11th Cavalry, started to cross the San Matteo River above the town to attack the insurgents on the flank. As soon as their firing was heard, Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, with two battalions of the 29th, was to make a front attack.

General Lawton personally directed Sargent's crossing. It was impossible to effect a crossing immediately in front of San Matteo, as the typhoon had swelled the river to a torrent. General Lawton was standing high up on the river bank, watching Sargent's men. He wore the huge white helmet under which he has courted death many a time under insurgent fire; his great yellow mackintosh made him even more conspicuous. Captain Breckinridge, the General's aide-de-camp, was hit in the groin, and Lawton went to speak to him as the litter was being carried away. Captain Sewell, another aide cautioned the General that the insurgents were making a special effort to hit him.

Lawton was just about to speak to Breckinridge when he threw up his hands, blood spurted from his lips, and he fell without a word. He was shot right through the heart, and died almost instantly.

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS CASE.

THIS was the petition of Mary Jane Austen Campbell, *nee* Purvis, for a decree of restitution of conjugal rights against Major Reginald Campbell. Mr. Barnard said that the parties were married on March 9, 1882, at St. Gabriel's Church, Pimlico. They afterwards cohabited at Colchester, in India, and elsewhere, and lived happily together until 1886, in which year they went to Burma. In 1891 the respondent refused to occupy the same room as his wife and when they returned to England in 1896 he suggested that she should go and spend her winters with her brother in Egypt. In January of this year, however, the petitioner insisted that her husband should take a flat for her, and he accordingly did so, but except on two nights in January and an occasion in April he had never slept in the flat. Since April he had not been there at all. On July 26 the petitioner wrote to her husband saying, "I do feel very strongly that this present state of affairs should cease and that we should live together again as before. I am quite prepared to come and live with you at any place you may wish and to let bygones be bygones. I, on my part, only wish to make you happy, and will join you anywhere, if you will only let me know when and where." To that the respondent replied on Aug. 4, "I feel sure we are much better and happier apart, and I am therefore not prepared to receive you. I will, of course, continue to allow you what money I can." The petitioner was called, and having given evidence in support of the petition, was questioned by the learned Judge as to what had led up to the separation. Her reply was, however, inaudible. Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes: Do you say that the fault is all on his side? The petitioner: Yes, Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes: There will be the usual decree for restitution of conjugal rights.

STAND BACK AND THEN LOOK.

"MADAM," said a wise old physician to a woman who had brought a feeble, anæmic, and poorly developed daughter to him for examination. "Madam, the treatment of this girl should have been begun two hundred years ago."

"Sir," she exclaimed, "I don't understand what you mean."

"Probably not, madam," replied this student of men and of medicine, "and you wouldn't even should I try to explain it."

How do you best see a picture on the wall? Why, by standing back and looking through your hollowed fist or through a tube. Well then let us first read Mrs. Coombes, letter and afterwards get a little of what painters call *perspective* on it and see if we can understand the lesson it teaches.

"In the spring of last year 1895," she says, "I had an attack of pleurisy, which left me low and week. Subsequently I could not get up my strength, do what I would. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had severe pains about my chest, at my side, and between my shoulders. I had muscular pains in my arms and shoulders—in fact all over me. I got little or no sleep, and felt quite worn out in the morning.

"As time went on I got weaker and weaker and was scarcely able to get about. I came to be so low that I thought I never should be better again. I saw a doctor and took medicines, but nothing did me any good.

"In December (1895) my sister, who lives at Oxford told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Cooper chemist, Oldbury Road, and after taking it found great relief. I could eat well and food agreed with me.

"I now gained strength, and after taking four bottles was well as ever and free from all pain, muscular or otherwise. I know others who have been benefited by the same medicine. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) Charlotte Coombes 177, Oldbury Road, West Smethwick, Birmingham, October 8th, 1896."

That is her letter—a plain, truthful, and well-written letter. But what do we see behind the simple facts as she sets them down? Is there anything suggested by that attack of *pleurisy* she speaks of? Was *that* the beginning? No. *Pleurisy* is the name given to an inflammation of the spaces or cavities in which the lungs rest. When the inflammation attacks the lungs themselves we call it *pneumonia*; if the bronchial tubes, *bronchitis*; and so on. But they are the same thing, from the same cause—namely, impure blood. When the blood is thus polluted, the smallest provocation—a slight cold—may set up any of the above ailments. Rheumatism (which Mrs. Coombes had) belongs to the same groop or family of maladies.

But how comes that impurity or corruption of the blood in which these things arise? I'll tell you, in the hope that you will remember it. Indigestion, dyspepsia, fermentation of food in the stomach, torpid liver, which leaves the bile acids in the blood instead of removing them, poisonous dirt and filth from the stomach getting into the circulation—that's where the trouble comes from. So we see that in cases of pleurisy, &c., there is always what the doctors call a "history" of dyspepsia. Although this lady had keen dyspeptic symptoms *after* the pleurisy, a *previous* imperfection of her digestion—whether she realised it or not—laid the foundation for the pleurisy, the rheumatism, and all that followed.

Now *that* is what we see as we stand back and look. And this is the practical use you are to make of the knowledge: Take care of the condition of your stomach, and the *first day* you feel anything wrong with it, resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup without waiting to find out whether you are going to be worse or not. When your house takes fire you don't wait to see how bad it is likely to be; you *stop it* immediately. Do so with indigestion.

The old doctor was right in what he said to the woman about her daughter. The girl could't help the neglect of her ancestors; but we can do something towards taking care of ourselves.

OWING apparently to the representations made by the Russian Embassy regarding the irregularity in the payments of the instalments of the war indemnity, the financial agents to the Turkish Government at Sivas and Aleppo have been relieved of their positions, although it seems certain that these officials acted in accordance with instructions from Constantinople.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

FRENCH COLONISATION.

FRENCH colonisation always has been a very curious business, and it has not changed its character. If one had to define it in a brief space, not the worst description which could be given of it would be that it has consisted at all times of efforts to seize upon territory out of rivalry to England, and then to seize upon more territory in order either to drive her out of something she already had, or to forestall her. As to making use of the booty when it was taken, the French have signally failed in that enterprise. Their West Indian islands and their settlements in Bourbon and Mauritius did indeed attain to some prosperity, but they have been very much the exception. Elsewhere what has happened has been that no colonists would go out until the Government drove them. When little handfuls were settled, as, for example, in Canada, this same Government sat upon them in the persons of innumerable government officials, and they prospered as might be expected of men who were handcuffed, gagged, and worried. The French East India Company was a bankrupt concern, and was only kept from collapse by continual subventions from home. But just because Canada in French hands was a beggarly display of empty boxes and the East India Company was bankrupt, our good neighbours felt driven into comprehensive schemes for the extension of their Territory, and of what they would have called their spheres of influence if that excellent phrase had then been invented, in order to get rid of our competition, that in a nutshell is the history of the great colonial struggle of the last century, which ended by the expulsion of France from America and India. It is an example of the indelible nature of a national character that since France has begun to turn her attention to colonies again she is behaving just as of old. We see the same fixed passion for putting spokes in England's wheel if only they can, the same hydroptic thirst for more and more territory, the same prevailing incapacity to make any efectual use of what has already been annexed. Frenchmen who devote themselves to colonial questions may not be aware of the fact, but so it is. And M. Etienne is good enough to come forward in the discussion of the colonial estimates with a speech in which this peculiar French view of the nature of colonial enterprise is set forth with an almost engaging simplicity.

M. Etienne is indeed so candid, he shows such an absolutely childlike incapacity to grasp the great truth contained in the familiar old dictum that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and finally betrays the amusing fact that what irritates the French is our success in such a simple hearted fashion, that we regard him with kindly feelings. Such may our critics ever be, and thus may they ever have occasion to speak. One cannot be seriously angry with a politician however anti-English he may be who administers so much delicate flattery. We at least are concious only of amusement when M. Etienne begins by bragging that twenty years ago France set the example of a rush to the various regions of the earth, and then goes on to raise his hands with horror at the greed of England. It is a matter of sublime indifference to us that M. Etienne does not think nobly of our morals. We are only intensely flattered when he tacitly confesses that in the rush we have won. As far as mere extent of soil—light or other—is concerned, we have not got very much more than the French, but then what we have is much better worth having. Here and there M. Etienne would leave us in some doubt as to the accuracy of his information, if we could believe that he was saying all he knew. Thus, for example, he remarks that England, not content with the immense Empire of India, had seized on Burma. Now, it is the secret of the housetops that Lord Dufferin was compelled to annex Upper Burma, because King Theebaw had entered into a secret treaty with the French who were intriguing in those parts. M. Etienne is aware of the fact, no doubt, but he thinks it advisable to make an economical use of truth. Again, he cannot have been speaking in mere ignorance when he said that the English took the Cape from "us"—The French. What did happen was that Napoleon annexed Holland as part of his scheme for the ruin of England. We then took the Cape as a measure of precaution. When the Dutch found the rule of M. Etienne's countrymen intolerable, and rebelled, we paid them £6,000,000 to be allowed to retain the Cape. But if M. Etienne had confined himself to the dull facts he would have inspired serious doubts of his patriotism in the minds of his hearers. It was safer for him to rant away against England, since his patriotic hearers want to be deceived, and deceived they are. Besides, we must allow for the profound want of humour of the modern Frenchman. If M. Etienne had any sense of the absurd, it would have been impossible for him, after scolding away at us for greed, to begin protesting against the doctrine of M. d'Estournelles that France has territory enough, and ought to make good use of what she has before trying to get more. M. Etienne was humane enough to protest that he was no pitiless conqueror, but he holds none the less that there are various regions which France must annex. We can imagine the cry of indignation over our insatiable greed if such a declaration were heard, say, from Mr. Chamberlain. There was a significant passage also in M. Etienne's speech—that in which he claimed that her colonies are not useless to France because she keeps the bulk of their trade. She does, and we know why. Because her protective legislation crushes the trade of everybody else.

A speech of this kind is really a useful reminder that the spirit of France has not altered one jot. Her idea of a colony is what it always was; and, if anything, she is less able to make use of one. During the last ten years her total excess of births over deaths has been only 74 per thousand, so that her population is only just stationary and no more. She cannot, therefore, make real use of colonies. When then we hear that General de Galliffet is working at his new Colonial Army, and means to stand or fall upon this scheme, we know that whatever force he may organise can exist only as an aggressive body. The best short comment we can make is that while France is talking about a home army for colonial purposes, our own colonies are sending troops to help the mother-country in South Africa.—"St. James's Budget."

CADETSHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held on Nov. 21 and following days for sixty-four cadetships in the Royal Navy :—

	Marks.
Bruce-Gardyne, E	2,945
Cadogan, F. C	2,853
Walker, H	2,834
O'Brien, A. L	2,808
Swithinbank, C	2,759
Bevan, R H L	2,752
Biggs, G N	2,702
Willis-Fleming, P P	2,702
Tovey, J C	2,697
Hamilton, C R	2,694
Clayton, R L	2,671
Williamson, H A	2,660
Gibbs, J P	2,605
Robinson, W M M	2,580
Eardley-Wilmot, F N	2,553
Tancred, W C	2,525
May, A S	2,485
Giffard, F	2,479
Hewlett, W	2,478
Cloete, E B	2,471
Cunningham, J H D	2,459
Edwards, R L	2,451
Sturges, J. A. M.	2,445
Shearme, F. N	2,417
Villiers, G B	2,389
Boissier, M. E. S	2,377
Simpson, S. H	2,367
Yonge, R. A	2,356
Collings, B d'A	2,346
Twigg, A G D	2,340
Arbuthnot, G S	2,337
Vere-Hopegood, A W	2,336
Stagg, F N	2,335
Glen, G C	2,333
Broadley, E O	2,325
Alexander, C J	2,317
Ward, M W	2,308
Philips C H	2,302
Call, H	2,301
Sworder, K F	2,300
Gabbett, E P	2,284
Mc Hardy, H V M	2,279
Luscombe, A G	2,276
White, C E H	2,273
Groves, E M	2,271
Fraser, R M	2,266
Wilson, G	2,261
Stoker, H H G D	2,247
Stow, C F	2,240
Sawbridge, H R	2,232
Faviell D	2,223
Hallowell-Carew R R	2,206
Dennles, H B B	2,190
Hutchings, J F	2,187
Franklin, H G C	2,179
Spooner, L A W	2,175
Williams, V R	2,165
Gilliat, F L	2,160
Johnstone, A.	2,160
Priston, H R	2,154
Irwin, P H	2,133
Hardy, H N M	2,128
Onslow, A G	2,123
Soutter, J C J	2,123

The following candidate passed a qualifying examination for a Colonial cadetship :—A. H. B. Bisset 1,474 marks.

NAVAL COMMISSIONS.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held on Nov. 21 and following days for nineteen assistant clerkships in the Royal Navy :—

	Marks.
Brown, W J A	3,033
Townsend, A B S	2,871
Talbot, S R	2,756
Williams, F R A	2,714
Leyshon, E G	2,698
Child, E C	2,691
Livesay, A F B	2,644
Fenn, J H	2,635
Boardman, J C	2,613
Boxer, H M	2,609
Griffith, J S	2,596
Hart, R C	2,595
Marriott, S C	2,589
Heather, P	2,574
Carter, R H	2,572
Spalding, J C	2,550
Morrish, W D T	2,514
Johnson, C S	2,512
Shettle, J B	2,508
Service Candidate.	
Foreman, E E P	1,673

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Rajah, 3,633 tons, Capt J Leftwich sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain C T Denny, sailed yesterday for Yokohama, with a general cargo

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macdonald, 3,112 tons, Captain N Harrison, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Capt F J Raffin cleared yesterday for Jeddah, &c. with a general cargo, and 115 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Nankin, 2,557 tons, Capt C D Bennett, R N R, which arrived in harbour on 7th instant from Kobe, (12th December) brought a cargo of coal, and general.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain T W Vabert, R N R, which arrived in harbour on 7th inst., from China, via intermediate ports, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr Back, Miss L Angel, Rev F E Havens, Miss M E Arendell, Capt Lyall, Mr and Mrs Brice, Mr F C Adie, Mr M Adie, Mr and Mrs Trotter, Mrs Skeer, Miss Gorham and Major S S Long.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 8.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Booldana	2143	Creft			M M & Co
Bengo	462				Portuguese Gun Boat
Nizam	2011	Eliot	Calcutta		F Morrison & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
P Stewart		Tindall	Wet Basin		I G T S
H M S Pomone		Simons	Dock		Royal Navy
Cragoswald	2085	Peran			A Montechoff
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Arethusa sp.	1198	Wilson			W & A G & Co
Simla	1093	Bamber			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639	Baker			B & P S N Co
Okara	3439	Fry			M M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Kerbella	1468	Manwaring			M M & Co
Gulf of Trinidad	1494	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden			R I M S
Caledonia	1716	Richardson			Bombay Co
Clyde	2198	Denny			P & O S N Co
Rajah	3634	Leftwich			T M & Co
Ellora	1494	Wilson			M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Bunnett			P & O Co
Bhundara	2216	Stuat			M M & Co
Palamcotta (Transport)		Windebank			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Macdonald	3113	Harrison	Genoa	8-1	F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	Jedda	8-1	B & P S N Co
F	Ujina	3426	Kilpatrick	Durban		M M & Co
G	Ilsafaee	573	Malony	Colombo		V Ebrahim
	Transport.					
K	Umta	3450	Herrington	Durban	13-1	M M & Co
O	Pekin	2134	Hayward	Durban	9-1	P & O Co
Q	Lawada	2124	Grier	Durban	10-1	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhawnager	8-1	Sphrd & Co
	Sabermati	524	Fakeer	M Goa	8-1	,,
	Bahaduri	829	Ahamed	Karachi	9-1	,,
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Khandalla	1318	Steuart		N F	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	17-1	P & O Co
4	Ancona	1888	Coats	China	10-1	H C Joosub
5	Shannon	2381	Chellam		N F	P & O Co
6	Chusan	2852	Street	Japan	8-1	P & O Co
9	Trentham Hall	2662	Black	Mars. via Karachi	9-1	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4179	Langhbourne	London	13-1	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi		M M & Co
16	Afghan	1342	Teulon	Mauritius	N F	H C Joosub

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the ClockTower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Palamcotta (Transport)	Windebank	Durban, Dec. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Unity s	Hansen	Rangoon.
	Naseri s	Raffin	Jeddah, &c.
	Chusan s	Denny	Yokohama.
	Clan Macdonald s.	Harrison	Genoa, &c.;
	Rajah	Leftwich	Calcutta.
	Uriana (Transport).	Plommer	Durban.
	Muttra s	Macintyre	Durban.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th January, 1900.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade this week.

2. The class of instruction for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at an early date. Officers, Non-Commissioned and Volunteers desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant by 12 noon on Saturday the 13th instant.

3. Copies of the Programme of Athletic Events, open to Members of the Corps, to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports, on the 11th, 12th and 13th instants, are with Officers Commanding Companies, and may be seen at Head-Quarters. The Events include six Foot Races open only to Members of the Corps. Entries close at 12 noon to-day.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th January, 1900.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
No 1 Company (Town Hall Compound) and No 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters). To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday 10 inch R M L gun drill at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-morrow Wednesday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 6-12 a.m.

3. The Corps will parade at the CorpsClub, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 13th inst. at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to continue the Annual Gun target practice.

4. The following Government Resolution is published for information :—

General Department, No. 5608.
Bombay Castle, 6th December 1899.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

The Honourable Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Knight, Chief Justice, Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature Bombay, to be Honorary Colonel.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th January, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·892
Temperature of the Air	degrees	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		66·7
Dew Point		61·9
Relative humidity of Air		0·630
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		66·9
General Directions of wind*		NNW, N, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	28·7

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY, 7.

10 p.m.	73·0

MONDAY.—JANUARY, 8.

6 a.m.	70·6
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	78·1
6 p.m.	77·3

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 6.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The undermentioned officers who have been appointed by H M's Secy of State to the Forest Dept of India, are appointed to be Asst Conservators of the 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces noted below :—Mr R H B M Dotree, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Mr A A Dunbar-Brander, Central Provinces, Mr H C Walker, Burma, Mr H L P Walsh, Burma.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl is pleased to nominate the said Mr Allan Arthu to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Govr General.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J W P Spankie, Staff Corps, Asst Judge Advocate General, is appointed to be Cantonment Magte of Nowgong, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties.

The services of Lieut d'A C Brownlow, 21st Punjab Infy Offg Cantonment Magte of Nowgong, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon the Lieut-Govr of Bengal :—

To be Aide-de-Camp—Lieut A N Hood, 1st Regt, Central India Horse.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col H R Marrett, I S C, Asst Commy Genl, 2nd Class, to be Asst Commy Genl, 1st Class.

Major J H Young, I S C, Asst Commy Genl, 3rd Class, to be Asst Commy Genl, 2nd Class.

Major F W Repton, I S C, Asst Commy Genl, 4th Class, to be Asst Commy Genl, 3rd Class.

Capt H N Hilliard, I S C, Depy Asst Commy Genl, 1st Class, to be Asst Commy Genl, 4th Class.

Capt C S D Leslie, I S C, Depy Asst Commy Genl, 2nd Class to be Depy Asst Commy Genl, 1st Class.

With effect from the 7th Oct 1899 vice Brevet Col C M Keighley, C B, D S O, I S C, Asst Commy Genl, 1st Class vacated.

Major N S Swanston, I S C, Asst Commy Genl, 3rd Class, to be Asst Commy Genl, 2nd Class.

Capt C H Clements, I S C, Asst Commy Genl, 4th Class, to be Asst Commy Genl, 3rd Class, to be Asst Commy Genl, 3rd Class.

Capt F C Rynd, I S C, Depy Asst Commy Genl, 2nd Class, to be Asst Commy Genl, 4th Class.

Capt F C Rampini, I S C, Depy Asst Commy Genl, 2nd Class, to be Depy Asst Commy Genl, 1st Class.

With effect from 1st Nov 1899 vice Lieut-Col B T M Gompertz, I S C, Asst Commy Genl, 2nd Class, vacated.

COMMANDS.—DISTRICT.

Col H E Penton, Col on the Staff, Nusseerabad, to officiate as a Dist Commander of the 2nd Class in the Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier Genl while so employed, vice Brigadier Genl W H Lyster, on leave.

PROMOTIONS.—INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subjects to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—Capt and Brevet Major George Frederick Horace Dillon.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Capt is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental Commandant or Second in Command, Indian Army :—Walter Edward Brett.

To be Capt—Lieut George Sidney Sheppard.

MISCELLANIOUS LIST.

Sub-Conductor H M Dwyer, serving in the Bombay Command Office to be Conductor.

NATIVE ARMY.

12th Regt of Bengal Cavalry—Ressaidar Gurdatt Singh, Bahadur to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Prem Singh to be Resaldar, vice Rasimlal Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, Kot Dafadar Fazldad Khan to be Jemadar, vice Ganga Ram, deceased.

23rd Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy Pioneers—Color Havildar Peshora Singh to be Jemadar, vice Man Singh, transferred to the 5th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse,) Jemadar Indar Singh to be Subadar, vice Badhawa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

29th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy—Havildar Sewa Singh to be Jemadar, vice probationary Jemadar Narayan Singh, vacated.

35th Sikh Regt of Bengal Infy—Subadar Kaki Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kirpal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar vice Sudh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

1st Battn. 2nd Prince of Wales Own Gurkha Rifle Regt. (The Sirmoor Rifles)—Jemadar Siulal Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Bahadur Thapa to be Jemadar, vice Nain Singh Gurung transferred to the pension establishment.

7th Regt of Madras Infy—Jemadar Venkatsami to be Subadar, and Havildar Narayanasami to be Jemadar, vice Francis Augustine, transferred to the pension establishment, Havildar Gurumurti to be Jemadar, vice Muttusami, transferred to the pension establishment.

12th Regt 2nd Burma Batt of Madras Infy—Jemadar Nihal Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Uday Singh to be Jemadar vice Hari Singh transferred to the pension establishment.

24th Regt of Madras Infy—Jemadar Abdul Majid Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Abdur Rahman to be Jemadar, vice Abdul Asim Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

25th Regt of Madras Infy—Havildar Abdul Jalil from the 25th Regt of Madras Infy to be Jemadar, vice Muhammad Abdulla, transferred to the 25th Regt of Madras Infy.

1st Regt of Bombay Infy (Grenadiers)—Havildar Bahadur Khan to be Jemadar, vice Nathu Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

17th Regt of Bombay Infy.—Color Havildar Anandrao Sinde to be Jemadar, vice Kundlika Gaode, transferred to the pension establishment.

24th (Baluchistan; Duchess of Connaught's) Regt of Bombay Infy—Jemadar Rasul Khan to be Subadar, vice Sarbaz Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Regt, Central India Horse—Ressaidar Jaswant Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Nur Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Sher Bahadur Khan to be Jemadar, vice Jawahir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Regt of Punjab Infy—Havildar Chanda Singh to be Jemadar, vice Badawa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col William Henry Gregg, M B, Indian Medical Service Bengal), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments, Promotions and Resignations.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers—Artillery Company—George William Hyde Batho, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut. R C Powell, Gentleman to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Engineer Company.—T C Deverell, Esq, to be Captain and to command the company.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Knight, to be Honerary Colonel.

Madras Volunteer Guards—A R Fletcher, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Carson, transferred to the Supernumerary List, W D Smith, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant vice Higginbotham resigned.

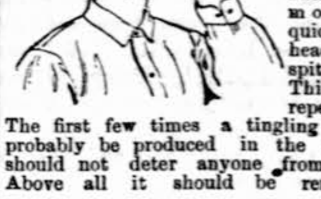
Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

AND AN

EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows :—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a level with the nostrils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times



The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.

These nose baths are not only a protection against infectious diseases, but they always keep the nostrils free.

People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY :—TREACHER & Co., Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL :—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

ECHOES OF [illegible]

THERE has been an apparatus for illuminating and looking into the stomach before, but not one for taking a photograph of the interior. This has been provided at length by Dr. Max Finhorn, of New York, and Dr. Frits Lange, of Munich. The patient swallows a "sounder," that is, a line having at the end a glass tube containing a tiny electric lamp fed by means of wires in the line, and also a sensitive firm on which an image of the walls of the stomach is made by a lens. The patient himself, with a cord coming up from the tube and out of his mouth, can unroll the film, causing it to pass before the lens, and at the same time turn the tube so that the stomach all round is photographed.

A French physicist, M. Perreau, has found that selenium is not acted on by Hertzian electric waves in the atmosphere as it is by light, that is to say, its electric resistance is unaltered. The Rontgen rays, however, diminish the resistance of selenium after the manner of light.

Dr. Rudolph Hauthal, who visited the cave in Patagonia where Dr. Nordenskjold found the skin of the mysterious animal called neomylodon by Dr. Ameghino, its discoverer, has published an article on it in the "Revista del Museo de la Plata." Dr. Hauthal himself discovered other pieces of skin and bones of the animal in the Nordenskjold cavern. Associated with them he found bones of man, the dog, horse, cat, and other animals, as well as bone and stone implements. The cave is near Consuelo Grove, Last Hope Inlet, west coast of Southern Patagnonia and there are others near still unexplored. Dr. Roth believes the skin that of the sloth, Grypotherium of Reinhardt, whose fossils are found in the beds of the Pampas further north. Dr. Hauthal thinks that the caves were inhabited by man and domesticated animals, including sloths, during an interglacial period.

Professor Agassiz, son of the famous naturalist, gives in a letter to the U.S. Fish Commission, some of the results of the cruise of the U.S. surveying ship Albatros in the Pacific. A deep basin (2,500 to 3,10 fathoms) has been found between latitude 24 deg 30 min. north and latitude 6 deg. 25min. south, which he calls "Moser Basin." Manganese nodules and red clay, with shark's teeth and cetacean ear-bones were brought up from the bottom. The bottom temperatures were about 35deg. centigrade.

Dr. Sauermann, an Austrian has obtained curious results in coloration by feeding birds on food dyed with aniline. Pigeons became of a beautiful red with methyltrabromo-fluorescine. Other birds turned a fine blue with methyl violet (a mixture of the hydrochlorides of pentamethyl-pararosaniline and hexamethylpararosaniline). Canaries very soon bred with the rainbow. The experiments promise to have important results in this direction. The cockney sparrow by a little art in his nourishment might emulate the humming-bird. Whether his transfiguration would be to his advantage is another question. We are afraid that fashion might cast envious eyes upon him, and cause him to regret his sober livery.

A simple and ingenious ellipsograph for drawing elliptical figures has been invented by M. Page, 72, Rue des Archives, Paris.

Beef denuded of its fat and dried in the sun keeps well. The pemmican of Canada, the tasajo of South America, the biltong of South Africa, and the kadyd or kelia of the Sahara are thus prepared. A Massachusettes chemist finds that an electric light of great intensity will serve to dry and preserve the meat as well as the sunshine. It shrinks to about one-third of its volume and becomes easy to pulverise. A supply for two days of the "electric pemmican" thus provided can be carried in a tobacco-pouch.

The Germans are adopting a new pavement. A lxmiure of coal tar, sulphur, and chlorate of lime is daree and broken into bits, which with furnace slag, ptexcossed into a mass forming the pavement.

It is well-known that each person in walking, running, cycling, &c., must move his limbs with a certain rhythmic action, natural to him, if he would not tire himself too soon. The variations from this rhythm, or "probable errors," are different in different persons, and according to Mr. Scripture, of the Psychological Laboratory, Yale University, nervous persons have larger probable errors than phlegmatic persons. The state of health, fatigue, and the external conditions also vary the rhythm.

The American War Office is making experiments at Souvenir's Island, New York, with the wireless telegraph to adopt it for the Army Signal Corps. The system is not that of Marconi, but one of its own device. Funds are required from Congress to push the matter.

A "vitrified fort," like those found in Scotland, was recently discovered at St. Sauveur, in the upper valley of the Dure (Puy de Dome), France. According to M. Uselade, the tower was really a fortress, and it dates from the origin of civilisation.

According to Mr. C. E. Bressey, of the University of Nebraska, trees are spreading over the prairies of that State which, 25 years ago, were all but destitute of them, and the feeding grounds of the bison. As a rule, the trees follow the watercourses and valleys.

There is a submerged forest on the Columbia River between the Dalles and the Cascade Mountains. According to Mr. G. K. Gilbert, the submergence took place 350 years ago, and since then the roots have been under water, while the upper parts of the trunks have been bared yearly at low water. The bark is gone, and the wood partly wasted away, but some of it is firm and looks fresh. This fact seems owing to the durable quality of the wood of that species, namely, the Pseudotsuga Douglassi.

The "Echo des Mines" reports that gold has been found at Gippsland, Australia, in coal. The discovery was made by a lady in the coal used for her household.

According to the "Genie Civil" one of the attractions of the Paris Exhibition will be a "luminous fountain" in which the water will be rendered fluorescent by a chemical called fluorescine. It gives reflections of a beautiful emerald green to the water, which will be called the "emerald cascade."

The edible frogs of France are chiefly the green frog (Rana esculenta), and the red frog (R. temporaria). They are raised in ponds, mostly in Alsace and Lorraine, and a single pond, has yielded as many as 15,000 a year. They are taken with nets and hooks and their voracity is such that a bit of red cloth can serve as a bait.

According to the U. S. Consul at Pretoria the output of diamonds in the Pretoria district in 1898 was 11,025 carats, worth about £9,000. The industry is developing well, as the first stone was found at [illegible] in 1897. The stones as a rule are not [illegible]uable as those of Kimberley or at Jagersfont[illegible]nge Free State).

A similar "ground" has been observed at Roodeplaats, on the Pienaars River and at Kameelfontein, and Buiffelsdroff, and other diamond-iferous earth occurs elsewhere in the Transvaal. Last year the total value of diamonds found in the country was about £40,000.

The library of Harvard University has sent cut circulars to cattle breeders' associations asking for their published pedigrees of sheep, swine, cattle, and horses to aid students in their Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The Americans are gathering a collection of relics from Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Phillippines for exhibition in Washington, and the army is called upon to send what they can procure of ethnological, artistic, or historical value for disposition in the Government museums.

It is proposed to establish a college for teachers at Cornell University with the aid of funds from the State of New York. The college would be on the same basis as the State Veterinary College.

MAHMUD PASHA, husband of the Sultan's sister, Seniha Sultana, has disappeared, since the 14th. His flight is presumed, as the Sultana's jevels have also disappeared. The Sultan, knowing that Mahmud bears him a grudge for the non-fulfilment of many promises, is greatly upset. The Porte has addressed a communication to the French Embassy with a request that it should be telegraphed to M. Delcasse, asking for the arrest of Mahmud Pasha immediately on his arrival at Marseilles, and his conveyance to Constantinople under escort on the charge of being implicated in a plot to assassinate the Sultan.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. ½d. per bottle.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

It is a peculiar thing that the use of Tea and Coffee has not been replaced, more than is the case, by the use of Van Houten's Cocoa.

The reason for that is to be sought in the force of habit. But habits should be broken through, and Van Houten's Cocoa taken, now that it has been proved to be a much healthier and more delicious drink than Tea and Coffee, while at the same time so nourishing and easily digested.

For the Nerves, also, Van Houten's Cocoa is so much better; because, although it is equally refreshing, it has not the pernicious after-effects upon the nerves, such as follow after using Tea or Coffee.

It is not an expensive habit to use Van Houten's Cocoa; indeed, after actual trial of various brands, and even loose cocoa, many persons have discovered that Van Houten's Cocoa is not only the best and most delicious, but it is also the most economical.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

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WHISKIES

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD, and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

"It is peculiarly well adapted for Medicinal purposes."—
LANCET, 28 *March*, 1896.

"It is evidently of high quality."—
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 30 *May*, 1896.

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"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement or great value."
Engineer.

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The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market wi[illegible] so-called Foods for Infant[illegible]nd Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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The Grip

In that tickling cough of yours there lurks a crouching tiger! It's ready to spring just the moment you're off your guard. Damp feet, a little more exposure, moist air, or some little change, and you are down with pneumonia. Take no chances with such a dangerous foe.

You may not have the Grip hard, but there is always danger of pneumonia.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the great preventive of serious lung disease. It's a prompt and certain cure for the Grip. Your hacking cough stops at once, the soreness in your chest passes away. Your escape from pneumonia is complete.

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Wholesale Agent.—KEMP &Co., Ld, Bombay.

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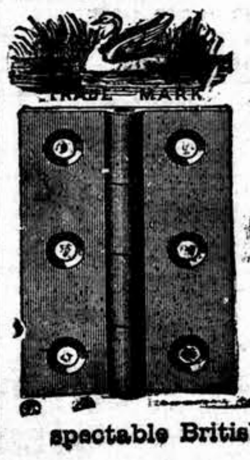

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BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS,
CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

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THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

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THE FINEST TONIC

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BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

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LANCET.—*"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

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To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
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EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

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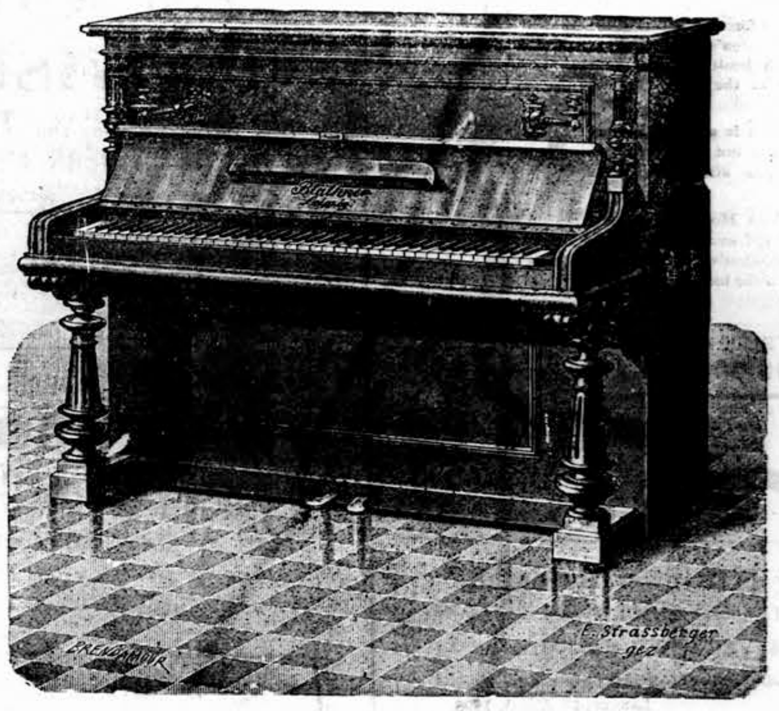

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